MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1809. **NUMBER 1241.**

To DR. JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. MADRAS.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have lately observed by the Public Papers the general use you have made of the Nopal both as a vegetable and antiscorbutic at sea.—If there be any particular species which you consider preferable for this purpose, you would oblige me by mentioning it. I am in possession of two of the smooth sorts one I think from the King's Gardens at Kew and the other from China, both of which were furnished me by yourself in 1792.

I shall be happy to attend to any orders you may have for this part of India and remain with much esteem and respect.

My Dear Sir,
Your's most obediently,
R. STEUART.

Bombay, June 29, 1809.

To R. STEUART, ESQ. SURGEON,
At Bombay.

MY DEAR SIR,

As you are in possession of the Kew and Castile Nopals it is a pleasing circumstance that on the arrival of the Ganjava, Captain Purvis, the Tuna will likewise be landed at Bombay—and you who have preserved the Nopals ever since the year 1792 will not now neglect them.

All the Species of Cacti, are suitable food in tropical regions; and I have chiefly pointed out these three as being the most substantial.

What renders them of inestimable value for Shipping is, that they may be said never to die.——Some Nopals that were carried round the Bay in His Majesty's ship Russell having sustained the return of a vertical Sun four times continue still healthy, although the original Joint is totally decayed

Your's truly,
JAMES ANDERSON.

Madras, July 17, 1809.

Extract of a Letter from Captain James Cookson, of H. M. 80th Regt. of Foot, dated Cape Town, February 10, 1809.

"The boats in the quarters of Ceylon, in which I had stowed my Nopal most carefully, were all washed away, boats and all. A month after we had been at sea, a leaf of Tuna put out the most beautiful yellow flower, to the astonishment of all, and not unlike the Poppy. Will you tell my good friend, Doctor Anderson, that by mere chance I have preserved a few leaves of Nopal which shall be most carefully preserved, and be presented with his compliments to the Governor of St. Helena."

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1809.

NABOB's DEBTS.

The Commissioners hereby give notice, that they intend from and after Thursday the 20th instant, to proceed to the consideration of the following claims.

235 Sungura Iyer, son and heir of Veneataravana Iyer, Bond 5th February 1781, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Amount of the principal of the claim in the coin specified Pags. 1,15,000 0 0. Aggregate amount of the principal and interest in Sterling money, 1,21,340l. 7 1.

236 George Halyburton, Esq. Attorney for Paupoo Chitty and Poniapah Moodelly, Assignees of Condapah Naick, Bond 17th November 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags. 50,000 0 0. or 38,744l. 9 0.

237 James Paterson, Esq. Assignee of, and Trustee for the heirs of Muddoo Mullareddy, Bond 5th April 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 1,00,000 0 0. or 1,18,910l. 5 7.

238 James Paterson, Esq. Assignee and Trustee of Narsingah Row, son and heir of Nagajee Row, deceased, Bond 23d February 1777, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 1,07,000 0 0. or 1,33,182. 9 1¼.

239 James Paterson, Esq. Assignee and Trustee of Rungah my Pillay, son and heir of Narrain Pillay, Bond 11th May 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 95,000 0 0. or 89,901l. 7 6½.

250 Edward Jones, Esq. Assignee of Madah Sambah Seva Chitty, Bond 8th Dec. 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags. 46,000 0 0, or 31,680l. 15 6.

241 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorneies for Mannar Kistnamah Chitty, son and heir of Chocapah Chitty, son and heir of Chocapah Chitty, deceased, Bond 24th August 1785. of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 97,914 0 0. or 75,831l. 0 0.

242 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Tanjore Vencataramiah, son and heir of Tanjore Ramasamy, deceased, Bond 2d August 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 55,000 0 0. or 41,661l. 18 4.

243 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Sunker Linger Pillay, son and heir of Nullasevaram Pillay, Bond 13th September 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 75,000 0 0. or 52,000l. 14 9.

244 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies of Nagozee Row, Bond 17th November 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 86,000 0 0. or 79,248l. 3 6.

245 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Narrain Reddy, brother and legal Representative of Govindah Reddy, deceased, Bond 6th November 1785, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 97,000 0 0. or 74,729l. 17 3.

246 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attornies for Soobaroy Braminy, son and heir of Yapaly Vurthav Braminy, deceased, Bond 15th 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 70,000 0 0. or 69,291l. 3 6.

247 Messrs. Harington and Co. Attorn[illegible] for Durmaroy Moodelly, son and heir of Vythe Li[illegible] Moodelly, deceased, Bond 26th August 1785, of the [illegible]b Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 90,000 0 0. o[illegible] [illegible]92l. 1. 1.

248 Rajagopaula Iyah, brother and heir of [illegible]evaramah Iyah, Bond 23d April 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 95,000 0 0. or 70,416l. 2 3.

249 Teervengada Chitty, son and heir of Appoo Chitty, Bond 25th August 1788, of the Nabob Wallajah, for the balance of an account for supplies of Grain at Arcot. Pagodas 94,000 0 0. or 67,157l. 15 9.

250 Chicumbarum, Bond 20th September 1786, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 35,000 0 0 or 29,668l. 6 6.

251 Veneata Row, son and heir of Ramasawmy Dubash, Bond 5th June 1795, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent Pagodas 95,000 0 0. or 66,231l. 0 0.

252 Vancepeesaud, Attorney for Gungapersaud, son and heir of Sojeevana Row, Bond 21st October 1778, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags. 85,000 0 0. or 1,05,060l. 5 1.

253 Kistna Row, son and heir of Senevasa Row, Bond 15th Jemadee ul awl 1193, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent. Pagodas 25,000 0 0.

254 Gooroosaumy Iyer, Attorney for Hurry Doss, brother and heir of Narasinga Doss, Bond, 4th October 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags 1,20,000 0 0 or 1,17,032l. 0 0.

255 Soobo Row, son-in-law and heir of Ramachundra Iyer, Bond 24th July 1784, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags. 1,25,000 0 0 or 1,11,075l. 0 0.

256 Soobiah Braminy, son and heir of Veucatachella Iyer, Bond 11st June 1787, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 45,000 0 0. or 33,210l. 0 0.

257 Annasamy Braminy, Attorney for Seenevasa Row, son and heir of Runga Row, Bond 21st August 1785, of the Nabob Wallaiah, for money lent. Pags. 30,000 0 0. or 23,241l. 2 0.

258 Samah Row, Bond 15th October 1790, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 45,000 0 0. or 30,222l. 15 9.

259 Nincapah Chetty, son and heir of Rajah Gopaul Chetty, Cond 20th September, 1780, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent, Pags. 1,10,000 0 0 or 1,18,044l. 13 9.

260 Narrain Pillay, son and heir of Yella Pillay, bond 14th May 1785 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, Pagodas 82,000 0 0 or 63,964l. 13 3.

271 Narasinga Roydoo son and heir of Ramans Pundit, Bond 14th November 1779, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, Pags. 1,15,000 0 0. or 1,28,110l 0 0.

262 Soobroy Pillay son and heir of Summookh Roy Pillay, Bond 10tg December 1782, of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, Pags. 50,000 0 0. or 44,471l. 13 5.

263 Sasha Iyer, son and heir of Soobyer, Bond 11th December 1783, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pagodas 60,000 0 0. or 53,406l. 0 0.

264 Kistnama Chitty, son and heir Of Aroomooga Chitty, Bond 4th June 1789, of the Nabob Wallajah, for the balance of an account. Pags. 35,00 0 0. or 25,463l. 3 1.

265 Ramahsamy Iyer, son and heir of Veneata Soobah Iyer, 2 Bonds, one dated 4th March 1789, for Pagodas 83,000, the other 23d July 1780, for Pagodas 65,000, of the Nabob Wallajah, for money lent. Pags. 1,48,00 0 0. or 28,675l. 1 2.

266 Aroonachella Pillay, son and heir of Veerabutty Pillay, Bond 23d November 1782 of the Nabob Wallajah for money lent, Pagodas 40,0000 0. or 38 754l. 13 8.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Oldnall, to be Fort Adjutant of Seringapatam.

Lieutenant R. B. Proctor, to be Quarter-Master of the Corps of Horse Artillery.

We learn with satisfaction, by authentic advices from the Cape of Good Hope, that the Country ship Swallow, which was taken off the Sand-heads, in October last, by the Jena Corvette (now His Majesty's ship Victor,) has been re-captured by the Albion of 74 gu[illegible] and carried into Table Bay. The Swal[illegible] it will be recollect[illegible], was intercepted by the Jena in her passage f[illegible]n Penang to Ca[illegible]tta, and was still in sight w[illegible] the latter ship fell a prize to the Modeste, fr[illegible] whom [illegible] Swallow escaped by dint of super[illegible]g sailing.

MADRAS.

At Madras, on Monday morning, the Lady of J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. of a Daughter.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th Instant, at Bangalore, the Lady of Captain Woodhouse, 7th Regt. Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Madras, on Saturday morning last, Captain Inman, R. N. He had lately arrived from England, with the appointment of Naval Commissioner at this Port.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th instant, John Harris, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Mary Cranenburgh.

At Dacca, on the 19th instant, by the Reverend Joseph Parson, Shearman Bird Esq. junior of the civil service, to Miss Louisa Cotes Blenkinsop.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. H. Watson, of a Son.

On Thursday last, at Fort William, the Lady of Major Burslem, of H. M. 14th Regiment, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, Mrs. Masters, of a Son.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Samuel Jones, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Alexander Lorimer, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. Anna Maria Robertson.

[illegible]BAY.

BIRTH.—On the 15[illegible] [illegible]ptember last, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Macquarie, H. M. 73d Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 5th December last, the Infant Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Macquarie, H. M 73d Regiment.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	7 A.M.	Noon.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	Remarks.
July 12	81	85	85	82	....
13	82	85	85	82½	....
14	82	86	85	83	....
15	82	85	85	83	....
16	82½	86	86	84	....
17	83	87	82	85	....
18	83	87	86	84	....

ARRIVALS.—Major T. A. Fraser, Barrack-Master, Ceded District—Captain M. L. Periera, 2d Bat. 11th Regt.—Lieutenant Willows, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—E. Williams, Cadet, Military Institution—William Stewart, Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Wade, Royal Engineer—Lieutenant Radyerd, Royal Artillery, from Ceylon.

CALCUTTA,—JUNE 27, 1809.

The last accounts from Cabul inform us, that the army which Soojah-ul-Moolk had assembled on the Attock, under the command of Abdul Guffoor Khan, had quitted the banks of that river, and advanced as far as Seampoorah, a post about an hundred miles from Cashmere. Its force altogether is estimated by the Native news-writers, at 16,000 horse and foot; (a number, it must be admitted, which somewhat exceeds the bounds of probability.) Atta Mahommed remained, in person, at Baramoolla; where he had been joined by some of the independent Rajahs of the adjacent mountains, at the head of their respective powers, and had recruited his own force with many deserters from the royal standard. The principal body of his army (amounting, it is said, to 30,000 men,) had already marched from Baramoolla, to meet Abdul Guffoor; while his mountaineer auxiliaries had undertaken to hang on the enemy's line of march, and, by cutting off his detachments and plundering his supplies, to prepare the way for his final discomfiture. Meanwhile, the report of conciliatory proposals on the part of Atta Mahommed having been sent to Peshour, appears to gain ground. The Prince Munsoor, formerly confined by that chieftain and now restored to liberty, had (if we may credit subsequent accounts) actually arrived in the royal camp. The proffers of the rebel appear however to have been received at Court with very little shew of confidence or cordiality. Soojah is said to have replied in general terms, by expressing his readiness to receive Atta Mahommed's submission, and to confirm him in the government of Cashmere,—provided the latter would give a proof of the sincerity of his penitence, by delivering up his son and brother as hostages for his future fidelity.

Mahmood Shah, (according to the latest accounts, received by the way of Lahore and Umrut-Sir,) had exacted as a loan from the subordinate chieftains and some of the principal merchants of Cabul, the money requisite to enable him to prosecute his designs against the remaining portion of Soojah's dominions. He was also in daily expectation of receiving a reinforcement of troops from Herat and Candahar. In the mean time, his army had advanced as far as Juggut-alleh, on its march towards Peshour.

Many of the inhabitans of Peshour had fled from that city, in apprehension of the approaching tempest. Soojah himself was fully aware of the perils of his [illegible]uation. By the Lahore ukhbars of the 29th ultimo, it appears, that he had joined his army, which lay encamped without the walls of the town, and continued, with unremitting exertion, to prepare for the expected contest. Having already sufficiently suffered from the treachery and misconduct of his Dooraunée troops, he had given directions, that his new levies should be composed principally of Rohillas and natives of Hindoostan. Many soldiers of that description were accordingly assembled; and a considerable depot of military stores had moreover been formed at Peshour.

We have no recent accounts of the British Embassy,—further, than that Mr. Elphinstone was still with Soojah-ul-moolk at Peshour, and, according to every appearance, was likely to continue there.

At the period of our latest advices, Runjeet Sing remained at Lahore, engaged in the same occupations, which we noticed in a former number. It was expected however, that he would presently set out for the eastern mountains, to take possession of the fort of Khote-Kangra, where the Rajah of that country was hard pressed by an army of Gorugs. The Soobahdar of Cashmere had solicited the assistance of the Seiks, against the King of Cabul. It does not appear however, that Runjeet was disposed to take any open or active part in the affairs of that monarchy.

Mr. Metcalfe, late British Envoy at the Court of Umrut-sir, arrived at Dehlee on the 5th of June.

Dowlut Rao Scindia still remains in his position at Shapoorah; where he had been kept in *dhirna* for some days by his Hindoostanee troops.—He was in treaty with the Mohuttumed of Shahpoorah, for the customary chout.

It would appear, that the second instalment of the Jaypore tribute (though said some time ago to be in course of payment) had not yet been made good.—Khoshaleeram, the Rajah's Envoy, was still in Scindia's camp; and had remonstrated in strong terms to the Minister Serjoo Rao against the depradations, which, in defiance of the late settlement and treaty, Bapoojee Scindia still continued to commit, in the district of Sicca-dalee.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, according to the last accounts, was at Andoor. The Hindoostan newspapers inform us, that he has lately experienced some violent paroxyms of his distemper;—in the course of which he conducted himself with great intemperance and indecorum towards some of his attendant chieftains. It would seem however, that he is still allowed to retain, in a certain degree, the management of his own concerns.

We mentioned in our last, that a detachment of troops, from the stations of Dehlee and Rewaree, had marched into the Hurriana country, against the fort of a refractory chieftain, situated beyond Hansee. We now learn, that the name of the fort is Bullealah, and that it lies about seven marches to the west of Dehlee. The party, (consisting of the 1st battalion 22d Native Infantry, and two squadrons of the 7th Native Cavalry, with the gallopers of the Regiment, 2 six-pounders and 2 howitzers,—the whole under the command of Major Knox,) marched out of cantonments on the 1st current. On approaching and reconnoitring the place however, they found it too strong to be carried by a *coup de main*. A regular battering train of 2 eighteen and 2 twelve pounders, together with all other necessary implements for a siege, had accordingly been ordered from Delhee, and would join the detachment about the middle of the month.

[*The Hurkaru.*

ORIENTAL STAR,—JULY 1, 1809.

On Wednesday afternoon, arrived at Diamond Harbour, the Honorable Company's extra ship Devaynes, Capt. James Norman, from Madras, whence she sailed on the 21st ultimo.

The following Passengers have come round to this Presidency, by the foregoing opportunity:—

Mrs. Bowles and two children, Colonel St. Ledger, Major Bowles, Captains Scott, and Wilkinson, H. M. 59th Regt. Capt. Sandford, Madras Establishment, Lieut. Dashwood, Royal

Navy, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr Napier, Surgeon, Mr. Clabbe, Mr Taylor, free mariner.

The Devaynes does not bring any news,—to the date of her departure from Madras Roads, there was no fresh arrival from Europe.

Captain Norman reached town on Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday letters reached Calcutta, from Penang, dated the 20th of May, via Madras (to which port they were conveyed by one of His Majesty's Sloops of War) and afford the very satisfactory advice, that the undermentioned valuable convoy from Bengal, and which quitted their Pilots, on the 19th of April, arrived at Penang in safety, on the 20th of May, viz.

Carmo,	Captain Almeida,
Activo,	——— Mondanca,
Conceicao, (grab,)	——— Lemos,
St. Miguel,	——— Marques,
Mary,	——— Neish,
Europe,	——— Cowan,
Eagle, (brig.)	——— Webster,
Union, (ditto,)	——— Thomas,
Euphrosine, (ditto)	——— Hack.

The Nancy, grab, had also arrived at Penang from China, but it does not appear that she brought any particular public intelligence from that quarter.

Letters had been received at Penang from Batavia, but they are said to be destitute of news.

An Embargo had been laid on all vessels, at Penang, which had continued upwards of a month; but was expected to be taken off between the 1st and 5th of June.

The Venus Capt. Arcot, broke ground from Calcutta on Thursday, and proceeded down the river, bound to Prince of Wales Island, with the Hon Company's freight.

Captain Tremenhere, his officers and crew, late of the H. C. ship Asia, have embarked on the Venus,—for the purpose of taking charge of the Frigate built at Penang, which we understand is to be brought here, to carry home the cargo originally destined for the Asia.

The Venus also conveys two hundred convicts to Penang.

The Phæton, frigate, outward bound, anchored at Kedgeree, on Thursday.

The H. C. extra ships General Stuart, Union, Ocean and Tottenham, have moved down from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour.

BOMBAY—June 1, 1809.

Yesterday the Aurora a beautiful little ship was launched from the Dock-yard at Mazagon, for the service of the Honorable Company's Marine.

She has been built as an experiment of *Keenda* from the forests of Canara, where that wood may be obtained in abundance, both crooked and straight.

June 30, Arrived the Hope, from Bengal on the 16th April.

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Feb. 17.

Lord Folkstone having moved the order of the day for going into the Committee,

Mr. Beresford rose and said, that as he seldom troubled the house, he hoped for their indulgence while he stated a circumstance which regarded their privileges. In a morning paper of this day, appeared a statement of the proceedings of the Committee last night, in which words were imputed to him, reflecting on the conduct of an Honourable Gentleman, which he certainly never uttered. The words were these:—"Mr. Beresford, addressing himself to Mr. Wardle, said he could not refrain from animadverting on several parts of the Honourable Members conduct in referrence to him from the commencement of this inquiry He considered it unhandsome and ungentlemanly. Upon this, some smart retorts passed between Mr. Wardle and Mr. Beresford.' Mr Beresford thought it quite unnecessary for him to appeal to the recollection of the House whether he had ever ever addressed any such words to the Honourable Gentleman. In fact, none such were uttered by him; and he should have felt it extremely unmanly not to take the first opportunity of making this explanation, in order to remove any impression which such a publication might make on that Honourable Gentleman's feelings. It was a gross misrepresentation, and therefore he should move that the Printer of the Paper in question should appear at the Bar to-morrow, in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The speaker said, that the course usual on such occasions was to give in the paper containing the misrepresentation to be read by the Cleak; and then to move that the Printer do appear at the Bar on a future day.

Mr. Beresford accordingly gave in the Papers, when the passage was read by the Clerk. Mr. B. then said it was not his wish, from any personal feeling, to proceed to extremities with the Printer in this case: he had merely taken up the matter as a gross mischievous breach of the privileges of the House. He would rather leave it to their discretion; but if they encouraged him, he would repeat his motion.

The speaker said, if the Hon. Gentleman did not wish to make any formal complaint, it would be best to hold the business over in suspence, in order to see whether the pasty persisted in statements of the same colour and tendency; and therefore he suggested that the subject should be farther considered on that day se'nnight.

Mr. Beresford acquiesced.

Lord Folkstone seconded this latter proposition, and rose to bear his testimony, in the absence of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Wardle,) that the words in question had not been used, and that the feelings of his Hon. Friend were in no respect aggrieved. His Lordship approved of the course proposed to be adopted, and acknowledged the handsome and honourable manner in which the Hon. Gentleman had taken up the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the mode proposed accorded with his own feeling. If any offence had been committed against the privileges of the House, and a regular complaint were made of it, it would then be necessary to take notice of it in a solemn way; but as it had been customary to overlook a certain violation of the privileges of the house, from the nature of their proceedings, it was scarcely possible to suppose that mistakes might not occur; but if these were not grossly & obviously intentional, they were not such immediate objects of serious notice. He stated some parts of his own speech which had been misrepresented, and words put into his mouth which he had never uttered. However, it appeared to him that this was the result of error, and not of intention; unless the misstatement was palpably designed, he thought the mode last suggested a proper one.

Mr. N. Calvert thou[illegible] the Printer certainly ought to be brought t[illegible]he Bar, and at least reprimanded for his error

Mr. W. Smith, at the same time that he applauded the handsome manner in which Mr. Beresford had acted, nevertheless thought that, although a member, from a sense of his own dignity, might not wish to follow up a complaint of this sort with any severity, that the House, in cases of gross mistatement, ought not to pass over the matter so lightly. He thought that the party who had made the misrepresentation should be brought to the Bar to tell his own story, and make his apology, or receive the reproof of the Speaker, and think himself well off for being so tenderly dealt with. He (Mr. Smith) was one of the warmest advocates for the liberty of the press, but in this case he thought great lenity was shewn.

Mr. Yorke thought that the liberty of the press had of late been carried to such lengths, and the misrepresentations of the proceedings in that House, both collectively and individually, had for some time been so frequent, that it was time for the House to come to some understanding on the subject. He regretted that he was not in the House when this business was introduced; but from what he understood, he agreed with the last Honourable Gentleman in thinking that the Printer ought to be brought to the bar to answer for his conduct. As to the liberty of the press, he himself had been bred up in principles which taught him to view it as the palladium of British liberty: but he thought that from a laxity of discipline in the exercise of that liberty, of late so much licentiousness had crept in, as to call for some effectual check to its progress. He did not feel a wish to introduce any law or statute on the subject, but merely a vigilant exercise of the laws already is existence. As to the encroachments which had been made upon the preveleges of that House by the publication of its proceedings, he was not one of those who wished for any rigorous exertion of their powers in that respect; but he thought, at least, that those who took upon them to infringe those privileges, by publishing the proceedings of the House, should be responsible for their misrepresentations, whether intentional or otherwise.—The rules of the House ought not to be violated: trivial mistakes might be passed over, because, otherwise, enquiries would be endless; but where a such serious complaint as the present was made, he thought the Printer should be called to the bar and punished.

Mr. Whitbread rose, and said he could not agree with the principles laid down by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, of acting with rigour in the case of an unintentional misrepresentation of what had passed in that House. The mischief arising from such errors was nothing in comparison with the good which the country derived from the publication of the substance of what was spoken by Members within those walls. This was not the first time of late that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Yorke) had expressed his disapprobation of the licentiousness of the press; but before the Right Honourable Gentleman complained of that licentiousness, in respect to the publications to which he had before alluded, it should be proved that they were libels, and unfounded in truth. On the contrary, those publications complained of were productive of the happiest consequences to the country, in promoting enquiries which otherwise would never be instituted. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that the privileges of the House were equal to their own protection; but he never knew any instance of the nature now under discussion, wherein those privileges were exerted, that the least good ensued. The Right Honourable Gentleman complained of laxity in discipline towards the press of late: it did not appear, however, that the Law Officers of the Crown had been remiss in their duty, if he looked to the prosecutions for libels which were carrying on; nor was it at all evident that the C[illegible]urts of Law had been criminally lenient in awarding their punishments. Mr. Whitbread then expressed a wish, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to obviate a mistake which appeared in his narrative last night, by the insertion of the word *not*, would insert the whole of that narrative upon the minutes, as he for one was happy to acknowledge that narrative to be a complete and faithful picture of the proofs he afterwards adduced.

Mr. Yorke and Mr. Whitbread mutually explained.

Mr. Bathurst thought the insertion on the minutes of the narrative alluded to would be an irregular proceeding; but with respect to what had been said of the liberty of the press, though he was one of those who wished to support it when genuine, he could not avoid observing the recent notoriety of its licentiousness; and if public bodies allowed their proceedings to be misrepresented, it was impossible to say where that licentiousness would stop. He deprecated the severity with which the Hon. Gentleman who last spoke had adverted, though obliquely, to the conduct of the Law Officers of the Crown, and Judges of the land, in prosecuting and punishing libellers. If men were guilty of criminal acts, there were public tribunals in the country to which recourse might be had for justice against them; but if persons were permitted to take vengeance into their own hands, by publishing their accusations in preference, it was impossible to say where the mischief would terminate. This had been the case in some recent libellous publications, the authors of which were the sources from which some Gentlemen had der[illegible] the grounds of their charges, and yet th[illegible] could make nothing of the proofs those persons were able to furnish.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to what had fallen from Mr. Whitbread, said it would be an irregular proceeding to enter upon the minute of the Committeee the whole of the narrative, by which he had felt it necessary to introduce the complicated circumstances afterwards produced in evidence respecting Colonel Hamilton and Captain Sanden. Whatever facts were within his own knowledge, he was ready to state if examined, and his answers would be the most regular form in which the subject could appear in the minutes.

On the question that the debate on this subject should be postponed to Monday se'nnight.

The Attorney General said, as to the Hon. Gentleman's allusions to the Law Officers' conduct concerning the licentiousness of the press, he found it his duty to say a few words. It had been said they had not been *remiss* in their prosecutions; and he would not object to the assertion, if the phrase in which it had been conveyed meant no more than it ostensibly implied; but he well know in what a colour it would appear in the publications alluded to: he well knew it would not have the same meaning every where else which it had in that House—It would there appear to imply that they had been *improperly diligent;* and he had no doubt that such construction would be put on it. Now he would appeal to all who had read one, or even one-tenth part of the publications alluded to, whether it could be justly imputed to the Law Officers of the Crown that too many prosecutions had been proceeded in? As to the imputation upon the Courts, he could only say that it would be more fair, generous, and manly, to produce it where the accused could enter into a defence of their decisions It would not, however, be right, that such an assertion should go forth to the public unreplied to.

Mr. Whitbread explained.

Mr. Canning was proceeding to reply, when.

The Lord Porchester rose to order. He considered a prolongation of the debate unnecessary and disorderly.

Mr. Canning contended he was perfectly in order. He had not been in the House at the commencement of the debate, but as he understood the Hon. Gentleman opposite had animadverted on the conduct of the Judges, and the Attorney General had very properly complained of the general nature of the charge, such a charge should certainly be brought forward minutely and gravely, and he would admonish the Honourable Gentleman—

Lord Folkstone called the Right Hon. Gentleman to order. He thought the phrase admonish very improperly applied to any member of the House.

The Speaker said it was impossible to consider the Right Hon. Gentleman out of order, when the usage of the House allowed such a general mode of expression as it did, and he could see no personal allusion.

Lord Folkstone said he was misunderstood. The Right Hon. Gentleman had not complained of the course, or of any particular point in the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Whitbread's) speech, but rose to admonish him. This was what he complained of.

The Speaker said no personal allusion had been intended.

Mr. Canning declared he was very far from casting any reflection on the Hon. Gentleman opposite, nor did he know any subject on which he was less inclined to be warm; but he thought this charge ought to have been brought gravely and solemnly forward, and he was sure the venerable Magistrates accused would find advocates enough in that House.

Mr. Whitbread assured the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he would be always happy to hear any thing from him in the way of admonition; in the present instance, however, it was quite unnecessary. He had not accused the Judges of too great severity, but he had said they could not be accused of lenity in their sentences on those who had been convicted of supporting the licenciousness of the press. He had also said, too severe judgments would only produce the contrary effect to that which was intended. If he had intended to animadvert on the Judges, he would have done it directly, by bringing forward a charge in the regular manner.—*(Hear, hear!)*—As to the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Canning,) he would thank him, if, as to-night, he would always openly state to whom he alluded, and not merely utter an insinuation which left its meaning in doubt!

The further consideration of this subject was postponed to Monday se'nnight.

Mr. Canning brought up some American Papers, which were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—January 25.

OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Whitbread wished to learn from the Right Honorable Secretary opposite (Mr. Canning) what was nature of the overture lately made to the Emperor of Russia, by the Commander of our naval force in the Baltic, Sir James Saumerez, and what answer was returned to that communication.

Mr. Secretary Canning replied, that Sir J. Saumerez had from his own consideration of he benefits likely to results from the renewal of an amicable understanding between Russia and Great Britain, and without any authority from his Government at home, written a letter, generally stating, that he was convinced a disposition of that kind in the Emperor Alexander, would find a reciprocal feeling in the breast of his Sovereign, who was ever anxious to return to pacific measures with his ancient allies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—February 10.

APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. G. Smith, in pursuance of the notice which he gave last night, grounded on the circumstances that then transpired, moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the existence of any corrupt practices with regard to the appointment or nomination of writerships and cadetships to the East Indies, or to any agreement, negociation, or bargain directly or indirectly, for the sale of such appointments. He stated that this motion met with the unanimous approbation of the Court of Directors, who were anxious that the matter should be thorougly proved

Mr. Grant seconded the motion. He regretted extremely not having been present last night when the subject was agitated. Nothing could be more satisfactory to the Court of Directors than the investigation now proposed. As public men they had frequently experienced the baneful effects of the imputations which they had often suffered on this subject. They had, in consequence, endeavoured at various times, taking the Advertisements in their Papers for their clue, to discover the individuals who, in those advertisements, were declared to possess the power of procuring the situations alluded to, but in vain. Some time ago, they found that a clerk at the India House had obtained from a worthy Director, now no more, a Cadetship, which he afterwards disposed of: he was in consequence dismissed with ignominy from the House. Within the last week the Directors had a surmise of a similar transaction, which they were now closely investigating, and which they were endeavouring, if possible, to trace to its source. He trusted that the House would proceed to the fullest examination upon this important subject; and in order that no undue bias might be supposed to exist in the minds of the Committee about to be appointed, he trusted that it would be composed of Members unconnected with the East India Company.

Mr. G. Smith's motion was then agreed to, and a select Committee appointed of fifteen Members, among whom were—

Mr. Morton Pitt, Mr. Nichollas Vansittart, Mr. W. Elliott, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr Whitbread, Mr. W. Bootle, Mr. Pym, Mr. Yorke, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—February 21.

Mr. Bankes, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the abuses in appointments of Cadets and Writers for India, reported, that John Annesley Shee, in his evidence before that Committee, had been guilty of gross prevarication.

The Report was then received, and ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Mr. Bankes, John Annesley Shee was ordered to be taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and be brought before the above Committee, when they might think fit to order him.

THE ARMY.

Letters of service have been granted for levying nine new regiments. We rejoice at this augmentation of the regiments of the line (all of infantry), as it doubtless will be the means of bringing forward and promtoing many meritorious officers.

We learn, that soon after the meeting of Parliament, one of the first measures will be a further augmentation of the disposable force of the country, and that the measure of volunteering from the militia corps, formerly so successful, will again be resorted to. Every Regiment of the line is to have two battalions; several will be able to get them, and the national and popular corps, such as the English, the Scots, and the Welsh Fuzileers, the Inniskillens, the Royal Irish, the Scots Royals, the 42, the 52d, and a few other corps will have each six battalions.

Major-General Nightingale is, it is said, to be appointed Commander in Chief in New South Wales.

Forty sail of transports are to proceed from Portsmouth to Corke, under convoy of the Port Mahon, to receive the troops there.

Orders were received at Plymouth-Dock on Friday, for the Amazon frigate, Captain Parker, to prepare for the reception of General Beresford, whose arrival there accompanied by a numerous Staff, was shortly expected.

Lieutenant Edward Christian, of the 43d Regiment, died on Friday, at Plymouth-Dock. The immediate cause of his decease was a fever, brought on by excessive fatigue, during the late campaign in Spain.

Monday se'nnight a detachment of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, consisting of 14 officers and 260 privates, embarked at Leight for Kirkwall. They are under the command of Major West.

Thursday, the 2d, or Queen's Dragoon Guards arrived in Canterbury from Hythe, Ashford, &c. and are stationed in the Permanent Barracks.

Parts of Captains Wilmot, Crawford, Truscott, and Bean's companies of the Royal Artillery have arrived at Canterbury, where they will be joined by the remainder as soon as they are landed, when the whole will be stationed at the Ordnance Barracks, Northgate.

Successive detachments of the troops which have been disembarked at Ramsgate, have last week proceeded through Canterbury to their various destinations, amounting to between 2 and 3000 men, viz. 200 Foot Artillery, part of the Guards, 2d, 4th, 6th, 21st, 23d, 2[illegible]th, 28th, 32d, 38th, 43d, 50th, 71st 76th 91st. The 38th have already taken possession of the barraks in Canterbury; and the 9th Foot, 1st battalion, will also arrive there on the 21st instant, when the remainder of the Warwick Militia will march to Ashford.

We are sorry to hear that sickness and mortality has of late been very great among the medical gentlemen attending our brave soldiers in the Hospitals at Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Drs. Grant and Warren have been ill at Plymouth, but have recovered: but Mr. M'Gill, of the Royals; Mr. Lind, Surgeon, 43d regt. Mr. Turner, Assistant Surgeon, 95th regt. and Mr. Emerson, Deputy Purveyor of the forces, have died at Portsmouth in attending the sick.

General Nightingale and his suite are on the eve of setting off for Portsmouth, to proceed to his Government of New South Wales, along with the 72 Highland Regiment, under Colonel M'Quarrie.

It is said that the Expedition under General Beresford is going to take possession of Minorca.

We are glad to hear that that Excellent Officer, Colonel Wynch, of the 4th or King's Regt. is recovering from his wounds at Plymouth. the Colonel suffered an attack of fever, which is now gone. He is attended by Dr. Grant. A bad fever has broken out not only at the hospitals in Portsmouth and Plymouth, but at several barracks, among the men lately landed from Spain.

The Northumberland Regiments are expected to arrive at Ipswich, from Chelmsford tomorrow.

MORNING POST,—February 18.

Dutch and German Papers of the 29th ult. have come to hand. We find by these, that Austria continues her military preparations with the utmost activity, and that a Grand Council of State had been assembled, consisting of all the Military Governors of the several Austrian States. But Austria having so often disappointed the national expectation that had been formed of her disposition, we are reluctant to indulge in any fresh pleasing hopes in respect to the exertions to be expected from that Power in aid of the common cause of Europe and of the Universe. She has hitherto most woefully disappointed our hopes and expectations; but she has still a fair opportunity of retrieving her character and averting the sad fate which otherwise awaits her. Let her strike, even now, with vigour, and the blow, we trust, under Providence, will prove effectual to the great and common end.

The unfortunate King of Prussia is arrived at Petersburgh, where he has been received with great military pomp. Some of the Papers state, that upwards of 20,000 French conscripts have within the last month been marched into Germany. The private letters from Holland announce, that the hitherto free port of Varel has been given by Bonaparte to the Duke of Oldenburgh.

General Sir John Moore was killed as he led on his brigade, on horseback, by a cannon shot, which carried away his right breast and arm. General Anstruther, General Moore, and Colonel Wynch, were buried in one grave.

On Tuesday came on the election for a Member for Poole, in the room of John Jeffery, Esq. The candidates were Benjamin Lester Lester, Esq. and John Blackburn, Esq. The numbers were—

For Mr. Lester, 56.——Mr. Blackburn, 28.

THE STAR,—February 20.

Since our last, we have received French and Dutch papers to the 8th inst. and Spanish papers and letters to the 2d, German papers to the 4th, and letters from Heligoland to the 11th instant.

Napoleon has returned to Paris, and the Imperial Guard is expected to return in the course of the present month.

The accounts from Spain add little or nothing to what was before known. The affair of the 13th ult. in which Venegas was defeated, is referred to. The loss of the Spaniards is stated as not having been more than 2000 men. The French force is stated to have been 15,000, the Spanish only 7000 men. The Duke del Infantado then retreated towards Valencia, and was followed by the French in that direction. His army, after the affair of Venegas, consisted of 25 or 2[illegible],000 men; the Valencians had 5000, and the Masquis Palacois at least 12,000. From Andalusia 12,000 more were to be speedily raised! The late letters mention the entrance of the Duke into Grenada: he meant to proceed to la Carolina. It is stated in these letters that expectations were raised, that the Marquis Romana would be able to co-operate in these plans and proceed to Estremadura. It [illegible] hoped that he and the Duke would both [illegible] able to maintain defensive positions till each [illegible] received accessions, which would make the[ir] Armies amount to 150,000 men; but the want of arms for this purpose is confessed. When these plans were formed, it does not appear that the issue in the north-west was anticipated; and it was not till a short time before the departure of the post, that the final retreat of Generals Moore and Romana was known.

On the 1st inst. the Justo arrived at Cadiz in 56 days from Vera Cruz—and 32 days from Havannah. She brought home 9,220,000 dollars, of which seven millions were for the Government, including 600,000 from Carthagena, and 30,000 from the Havannah, patriotic contributions. The other two millions were the property of individuals. The Justo had also on board two chests of precious articles, and some colonial produce.

A person who escaped from Madrid on the 13th ult. states that there were then in that city 3000 French troops—2000 in Ocana, and 6000 in hospitals. The people had been well treated by the Conqueror. When the order was given to take the oaths to the King, a body of the people assembled, and asked whether they were to swear to Ferdinand, for they had taken the oaths to him, and would swear fidelity to none besides. No further disturbance took place, and no punishment followed.

The Madrid Gazette, of 22d January, announces that the Emperor had sworn the destruction of Saragossa; but that the mercy and humanity which characterise him, had induced him once more to summon it to surrender. In case of its further refusal to submit, it would be devoted to perdition, being the only part of Spain which continued in a state of insurrection he being master of all the other provinces. In the same Gazette, the national debt, or paper money of Spain, is recognized by the new Government; but the creditors are to be paid by bills upon his Majesty's possessions in the two Americas!!

From the German papers it appears that the Austrian Government was employed in forming some large magazines of grain.—Saxony and Bavaria were taking measures to augment their military establishments. In Holland a new law was before the Legislative Body, for more effectually preventing all trade with this country; according to which, the first offence is to be punished with confiscation of property, and the second with death. The failures at Trieste, which involved twenty houses there, have caused great commercial embarrassment at Vienna, Augsburgh, and other cities in Germany; at Vienna six house have stopped payment. Great distress continued to prevail at Copenhagen; fuel was at so high a price as to be almost beyond the reach of th[e] poor.

Advices from the [M]editerranean state, that the Russian Admiral at Trieste has promised to the British Officers blockading that port, to dismantle his fleet pro[vi]ded the blockade be raised; but the proposition has been rejected. The same accounts state that flotilla destined for Reggio, with stores for the projected expedition against Sicily, has been [de]stroyed by one of our squadr[on]s.

Capt[ai]n San[do]n, who was [committ]ed for prevaricati[on] to Ne[wg]ate, was, on the rising of the Hou[se] on Fri[da]y morning, confined in a chambe[r] appropr[iat]ed to persons ordered to be held in c[ust]ody. There was a bed at his service, bu[t] [illegible] [ni]ght was far advanced, he preferred to [illegible] He partook of no refreshment, and wa[s t]aken in a hackney-coach to Newgate, about nine o'clock, by the High-Bailiff of Westminster, and two of the Messengers.

LONDON,—February 25.

The rumours of war between Austria and France gain increasing credit, and [i]t is even added, that some change has taken place in the politics of the Court of Petersburgh. The Archduke Constantine is the great supporter of the French cause, and hence is extremely unpopular. Attempts are even said to have been made to assassinate him.—The rumour is; that he was walking in the environs of Petersburgh with an Aid-de-Camp, he was met by a party of armed men, who cried out, "that the business they were come about did not concern the one who was the Aid-de-Camp, and that he might retire." The Archduke wrapping his cloak round him, immediately ran off, and the armed party, mistaking his Aid-ne-Camp for him, put him instantly to death.

Other rumours state that the Duke was fired at, but missed, and that the Aid-de-Camp was killed. As soon as the Duke got back to Petersburgh, a reward of 100,000 roubles was offered for the discovery of the parties concerned. The next day a placard was stuck up offering 200,000 roubles to the person who would accomplish what they had failed in. Such is the rumour.—How true it is we know not. A small reduction took place yesterday in the price of Russian tallow.

Some accounts from Spain are said to have been received, which state that another action has taken place near Sarragossa, in which the Patriots were victorious after a sanguinary conflict, in which the French lost 7000 men. We shall be happy to have a confirmation of this account.

A Telegraphic Communication has just been made to the Admiralty of the sailing of the Brest Fleet. It sailed on the 21st from Brest: and on the same day Lord Gambier sailed from Torbay.—The enemy have nine sail of the line, and his Lordship nine also, but somewhat superior in strength to the enemy's squadron. Lord Gambier was apprised of their having sailed, and is in pursuit of them. We may therefore confidently anticipate a fresh naval victory.

THE COURIER,—February 25, 1809.

The important subject of the last campaign in Spain, was discussed in the House of Commons last night.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the fire which was rapidly destroying that splendid edifice, Drury-lane Theatre, and poured a strong blaze of light into the inside of the House of Commons, occasioned interruption to the debate.—The last part of Mr. Canning's most eloquent speech could scarcely be heard.—A motion was made to adjourn the House, on account of the agitation which the calamitous event had produced, and from sympathy with the feeling of Mr. Sheridan, the principal Proprietor of the Theatre, who was present.—Mr. Sheridan, however, requested that whatever might be the extent of the calamity with which he had just been made acquainted, the business of the Nation might not be delayed on his account.—The debate therefore proceeded.

Most, if not all, of Mr. Sheridan's property, we believe, was vested in the Theatre, and the greater part, if not all, has been destroyed, for the sum insured will not cover one-fourth of the amount which the superb Building cost in the erection and that sum must go towards the rebuilding it.—He went into the House of Commons to discharge the duty of Senator, which, however we may differ with him in many political points, no man has discharged with more talents, with more firmness, and with more assiduity than himself, and he left it comparatively a Begger. In this great calamity we trust something will be done for Mr. Sheridan.—There are great points in his political character and career that entitle him to the eternal gratitude of the country. The country can never forget his conduct during the Mutiny at the Nore, a period when the vessel of the State laboured in a tempest more violent than it had ever experienced.—Then, when all the rest of his party ran below, and skulked, and refused their assistance, he remained on deck, stood by the Pilot, and aided him in braving and weathering the storm.—On almost all great subjects, on all connected with the Navy, on all connected with resistance to the Power of France, on all connected with the Freedom of the Press, Mr. Sheridan, has stood forward manfully, firmly and nobly. Let not his country, whose fortunes have so largely benefitted by his talents, suffer his fortune to go wreck; but let the nation, by repairing the ruin which the private individual has sustained, shew the grateful sense in entertains of the services which the public individual has rendered it.

Mr. Wardle, who has made himself so much the subject of conversation, by instituting the [illegible] now pending in the House of Commons, is a native of Cheshire, and a man of considerable fortune. He served in Ireland during the disturbances of 1798, as Major of the Regiment of Antient Britons, of which Sir Watkin Williams Wynne was Colonel. Since that time Mr. Wardle has been remarkable, chiefly as a *bon vivant*, and an ardent *amateur* of the sports of the field. He has astonished all his Cheshire friends, by the warmth with which he has entered upon his political career, as well as by the ability with which he has hitherto proceeded. Mr. Wardle's father was an Attorney, much respected and eminent in his profession, though he ultimately put a period to his own existence. Mr. Wardle's mother, who we believe is still living, was a woman of family and fortune; she was coheiress with the wife of Mr. Parry Jones. Mr. Wardle is married, and has several children.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The be[ne]fits derived to an army from the example [o]f a distinguished Commander, do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore has occasioned, [re]calls to the troops the military career of this Illustrious Officer for their instruction and im[it]ation.

Sir John Moore, from his youth, embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier; he felt that a perfect knowledge and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern Officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant atchievments for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station.

In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; & he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline, which he enforced on others.

Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious Officer, who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

Thus Sir John Moore, at an early period obtained, with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honorable life.

In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident of service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, and so important to the best interests to the service, that the Commander in Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

The life of Sir John Moore was spent among the troops.

During the season of repose, time was devoted to the care and instruction of the Officer and Soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit, and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the Commander in Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as an example to the army.

By order of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 1.

MADRID,—January 16.

A report is just spread that his Majesty the Emperor and King, affected by the submission of the Government and inhabitants of Madrid, has consented that our Sovereign, King Joseph, I. may remain among us. We flatter ourselves that his Majesty will soon make a solemn entry into the capital of his dominions. The City is making preparations to receive him in a splendid style. Since the beginning of this month we enjoy perfect repose and good order, thanks to the various measures which have been taken for that purpose.

FROM THE GERMAN PAPERS.

Feb. 20.

Vienna, Jan. 23.—The organization of the Insurrection Army in Hungary proceeds with such rapidity, that it will be completed during the month.—The tailors of this city have been obliged to furnish a given number of hands to make regimentals.

Telegraphs have been constructed to correspond with the principal provincial towns here.

The desertion in the Bavarian army is so great, that the Government has found it necessary to declare that all deserters shall be shot; and all presons assisting or harbouring them are to suffer two years imprisonment in irons, and the confiscation of their property. From a statement in the Munich Official Gazette it appears, that the 8th Regiment had lost by desertion 222 men, and four other regiments, in the course of a month, had lost 563. The greater part of them are supposed to have sought refuge in the Austrian States.

FRENCH PAPERS.

VALLADOLID,—January 9.

The following Proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants, by the Magistracy, Clergy, Heads of Cloisters, and Deputies of the different wards:

"The ardent desire with which we are animated to prevent fresh calamities, imposes upon us the duty of exhorting you to reject all the instigations of the enemies of peace and order, and to divest yourselves of those fatal conceits which enthusiasts, and persons devoted to the eternal enemies of the Continent, are circulating among you. The decisive advantages obtained by the French, should suffice to annihilate criminal hopes, and ought to inspire with confidence and tranquillity all true Spaniards, and all those who are friends to the peace and prosperity of their common country. An irresistible force has brought under subjection the provinces of Biscay, Santander, and Rioja, and the kingdoms of Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, and the two Castiles; it has put to flight all the armies that were destined to oppose it; it has expelled the English, who mislead the unthinking multitude with bravadoes and promises of mighty assistance; who at this moment are abandoning their Allies, who have no where dared to offer any resistance, and have no other object in view, but to preserve the remains of an army exhausted with fatigues and who are pursued at the point of the bayonet, to those vessels which have only landed on the Continent, to involve Spain in clamity. They must be enemies both to themselves and their country, who shut their eyes against so manifest a truth, and who cannot perceive that all resistance is equally idle and criminal. The real enemies of Spain are those who, to delay that reform from which the people in particular must derive so many advantages, flatter themselves with being able to stop the career of those victories which result from the great genius of the French Emperor, and the valour of his army. These attempts are really absurd. Resistance can produce no other effect than that of aggravating the usual calamities of war, and involving the guilty and innocent in indiscriminate destruction.

"We have, at the same time, to acquaint you with the following measures adopted by his Majesty.

"The cloister of St. Paul in this city, in consequence of assassinations having been committed thereon, is dissolved, and all its property confiscated.

"Every parish, in which a murder shall have been committed, shall be subject to a penalty of 100,000 reals; and if the guilty are not delivered up, three of the principal inhabitants shall be responsible for the same.

"All persons conducting themselves in a criminal manner, and all instigators to insurrection, shall be arrested and brought before the courts of justice.

"The calamities under which Spain suffers cannot be terminated but by the sincere submission of all its inhabitants to their King Joseph I."

DUKE OF YORK's LETTERS.

(SUPERSCRIPTION.)

"To George Farquhar, Esq. to be left at the Post-Office, Worthing."

My beloved, Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1805.

"How can I express to my sweetest darling Love, the delight I have received from her pretty letter. Millions and millions of thanks to my pretty, pretty Angel, for the gratification she has afforded! I feel quite lost that you did not go to Lewes races; indeed, I did think you knew me too well to suppose that I would willingly add to the sacrifices, which I am sensible you have made for me! News, my Angel, you cannot expect from hence, as the life I have spent since my departure has been entirely in the family. The sameness is such, that I am hurrying from hence. We have seen no one except Lord Chesterfield's family. We were at the play last night, it went off much better than on the former occasion. Dr. O'Meara has delivered to me your letter. He wishes extremely to preach before Royalty, and I if can effect it I will.

"Yours, and Yours alone,

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Love!"

"Sandgate, Aug. 24th, 1805.

"How can I express my assurances to my best-beloved, for her delightful letter. Every day but convinces me more how I depend for happiness upon her affections. Oh! my Angel, with what impatience do I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall have the unspeakable felicity of clasping you in my arms. Clavering is mistaken, my Dearest, in thinking that there are new regiments to be raised: they are only second battalions, and, therefore, there is no use in his applying. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs—ten thousand blessings on the hands that made them. The day before yesterday I inspected the coast from Dover to Folkstone, and had a view of the French camp. Yesterday I reviewed the 14th Regiment of Dragoons (they were in the highest order), and six Regiments of Militia. To-morrow, I set off for Brayborne Lees—and then the pleasure of seeing my Dearest Dearest Love!"

Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this day, Wednesday, the 19th Instant, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the North Glacis of the Fort, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sundry Horses the property of the Company, for ready money only.

By Order,
J. GREENHILL,
Paymaster.

14th July 1809.

Extract from the London Gazette of the 3d to the 7th January 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership lately subsisting between Josias Du Pre Porcher, Thomas Redhead, John Forbes, Thomas Wilkinson, Henry Redhead, and Nathaniel Edward Kindersley, carrying on the business of East India Agents, at No. 9, Devonshire-Square, under the Firm of Porcher, Redhead, and Company, was some time since dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards the said Thomas Redhead, John Forbes, and Henry Redhead. The business will be henceforth carried on by the said Josias Du Pre Porcher, Thomas Wilkinson, and Nathaniel Edward Kindersley; with the addition of Edward Fletcher, late of Bengal, under the Firm of Porcher and Company. Witness our Hands this 31st day of December 1808.

JOS. DU PRE PORCHER.
THOMAS REDHEAD.
JOHN FORBES.
THOS, WILKINSON,
HENRY REDHEAD.
N. E. KINDERSLEY.
EDWARD FLETCHER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MEETING of the Gentlemen of the Settlement who are inclined to take a part in promoting the public Entertainments of the Society of Madras, will be held at the Pantheon, on Saturday morning the 22d Instant, at Ten O'clock, when a numerous attendance is requested.

July 18, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. LATOUR and Co. have received by the H. C. Ships recently arrived, a Consignment of WINES, from Messrs. PAXTON and MAJORIBANKS, Wine Merchants to the King, consisting of HOCK, in Magnums and Quarts, VIN DE GRAVE, SAUTEINE, BARSAC, PREGNAC.

The prices of which are for the HOCK, 14 Pagodas, the others 12 Pagodas per dozen.

MESSRS. LATOUR and Co. have likewise received by the same opportunity, a quantity of MADEIRA from the House of MURDOCK, YUILLE, WARDROP, and Co. and they have in their Godowns, a great quantity of the same WINE, consigned to them by former Fleets.

Beach Buildings, July 7, 1809.

LOST.

A WHITE EUROPE BRED TERRIER BITCH, with Black ears and tail, answers to the name of FURY, the property of F. H. BRUCE, Esq. had on a Collar with the owner's name; whoever gives information of her to him or at the office of this Paper shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant EUROPE PANNELLED BANDY perfectly new, with a Hood and brass mountings—also a Harness complete.

A new full bodied Single Horse Chaise with a Hood lined with blue morocco leather, and lace of the same colour. The body and Carriage are both painted brown, picked out with black, highly varnished, and with a shield for a Coat of Arms on all the pannels. These conveyances Are built by JAMIESON and WILLIS.

An Elegant brass-mounted Harness and a Hussar Saddle.

The above may be seen at James Dobbin's Auction Room.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Ashton & Meppen,

A SET of Sattin wood Tables and Twenty-four Chairs made of the same wood, they are new, the tables consist of three pieces, a center and two half round ends, the price of the whole Sixty Pagodas.

Europe Investment.

WILLIAM BRUCE JACK, respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has purchased the Investment of Capt. Bradford, of the H. C. ship Lord Duncan, which will be exposed for sale immediately in the house formerly occupied by the late firm of Waddel and Co. in the Fort.

W. B. J. takes the liberty of stating, that the Goods are in the highest state of preservation, and consists of the following, viz. Claret and Port Wine, from Walker and M'Clary, Davie Robinson and Bell, Pale Ale, from Hodgson, double Gloster, Berkley and Pine Cheese, Hams, Tongues, Herrings, and Oilman's Stores, Confectionary, Grocery, Cloth from Viguers, Boots and Shoes, from Stunt, Leather Pantaloons, from Lingham, Stationary and Books, from Greenhill, Hosiery, Ribbons, Epaulets, and Cavalry Braid, &c. Hats, from Boradile and Co. Sadlery, from Gibson, Peat and Simpson, Boat Coats, Perfumery, Glass-ware, Optical Instruments, Toys, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOMAS HURST, begs leave respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Commission Warehouse, in Davidson's Street, Blacktown, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Franck and Thomson, for the reception of Merchandize, and the dispo[illegible] of the same on commission, for Ready money; and hopes, by his care and attention, to merit the support, of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement, and of out-stations, and of the public in general.

T. Hurst embraces this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to all his former customers, and having recommenced business, takes the liberty to solicit their future favors.

A CARD.

THOMAS HURST has the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, and Out-stations that he has exposed for sale on commission at his Rooms, in Davidson's street, Blacktown, the choice Investment of Capt. A. Swinton, of the H. C. ship Carnatic, and a selection from the Investment of Capt. J. Carnegie, of the H. C. ship. Baring, comprising a general assortment of Europe Articles, in high preservation.

CONSISTING OF

Pale Ale in casks from Hodgson, perry and cyder in bottles, claret, port and old rhenish wine, from Maxwell and Key, Walker and Mc Clary and Harper, cherry and raspberry ratafia from Hoffman—also, jams, jellies, tart fruits, comfits, brandy fruits, &c. bloom raisins, currants and maccaroni, hams, cheese, pickles, mustard, vinegar, mushrooms, capers, and sauces of sorts, salted and spiced salmon, and pickled herrings, flannel and blankets, silk and cotton hosiery, boots and shoes, from Hoby and Atkinson, hats from Morris and Henderson, leather gloves, sadlery from Gibson, battle gunpowder and patent shot, perfumery from Smyth, a large assortment of stationary, elegant floor, bedside and palankeen carpets, glass-ware, corks, toys, &c.

T. H. has also for sale, a few pipes of choice old Medeira, and real Cogniac Brandy, in bottles.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

At Daniel Mackay's

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE,

NINE sets of white queen's-ware plain, each consisting of two soup tureens, twenty oval dishes, five dozen table, two dozen soup, and two dozen desert plates, two hot-water dishes, six hot-water plates, four curry and four baking dishes, four oval sallad bowls, two rice dishes, two sauce boats, six fruit baskets with stands, six competur[illegible], each set price 25 Pagodas.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

At Daniel Mackay's

COMMISSION WARE-HOUSE.

JAMAICA RUM in quarts, per dozen			6 *Pags.*
ditto		per gallon	1½
Brandy in quarts, per dozen,			6
Gin,	do	do.	5

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

ASHTON and MEPPEN, have two neat and light Bengal Dooley made Palanqueens the prices of which is reasonable.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

A TERACED House and Ground, in Length from East to West 60 feet, and in Breadth from North to South 56½ feet, or thereabouts, situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, in Samboodoss Street, between the Houses of Goolamooden Saib, and Nallatomby Pandarom.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On SATURDAY, the 22d Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT HALF PAST FOUR P. M.

A HOUSE, situated in Popham's Broadway, No. 19, with a piece of ground in front, enclosed with a high wall to the westward and measures about 75 feet square.

The house has a hall, four rooms, with suitable out-offices—it has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is well adapted for a large family.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Half of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, and a mortgage on the premises will be received, payable in one or two years.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A HANDSOME young CHESNUT MARE, bred at the Ganjam Stud.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

On MONDAY, the 21st of August next,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

THE following Indigo Works belonging to the Estate of the late EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esq. in conformity to notice given to him in his life time.

A complete set of Indigo works erected on a piece of ground at Poodoopettah, in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of, six pair of Vats, with a mnaufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Another set of Indigo works erected on a piece of Ground at Ahkadavelly in the southern part of the province of Arcot, consisting of eight pair of vats, with a manufacturing House, drying House, Leaf Godowns, Boilers &c. &c.

Further particulars may be had on application at the Auction Room, and the works may be inspected by any person desirous of purchasing them.—The premises are extensive and calculated for manufacturing a large quantity of Indigo.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the remainder on the 31st August, when the purchasers will be put in possession of the works.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On MONDAY, the 14th of August next,

THE PROPERTY OF

Charles Marsh, Esq.

Particulars will be mentioned in a future paper.

CATALOGUES will be Printed and Circulated previous to the sale.

ASHTON and MEPPEN, have for sale, a quantity of new and several articles of second hand furniture, consisting of Chairs of various patterns, several neat sets of Tables, Egyptian and Ottoman Couches, Sofas, several small Bureaus and Book-cases, as also Cots of different dimensions the prices in general are very moderate.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future

Additional Supplement to the Madras Courier.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1809.

46

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 13.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

(Continued from the Supplement of Friday last.)

On the motion of Colonel Wardle, the House went into a Committee, to take into farther consideration the conduct of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Examination of Mr. Maltby.

Mr. Wardle.—Q. Was you acquainted with Mrs. Clarke?—A. I was in July or August, 1803. Q. How was the witness introduced to Mrs. Clarke?—A. It was on account of Mr. Russell Manners, a Member of this House in the last Parliament. That Gentleman had a military account to settle, and Mrs. Clarke said she would endeavour to get the accounts audited, and a place for Mr. Manners from the Duke of York. Q. Did the witness learn what progress Mrs. Clarke made in her endeavour to get the situation for Mr. Manners. A. He did not. He believed, however, that Mrs Clarke received a letter from His Royal Highness, acquainting her, that he was inclined to befriend Mr. Manners on account of his family and connections. Mrs. Clarke told the witness that fact. Q. Did the witness in the course of that year ever press Mrs. Clarke to procure situations for other persons?—A. I did. Q. Had the witness any communication with Mrs. Clarke respecting Mr. Lodovick? A. Yes, I had, and the consequence was, that Lodovick deposited a sum of money in the hands of Messrs. Finch and Co. bankers. This merely was destined for Mrs. Clarke, on condition that Lodovick was put in possession of a situation in the Commissariat department then vacant. Q. Did the witness know a gentleman named Lloyd?—A. I did. Q. What was he?—He was also an applicant to the witness for the good offices of Mrs. Clarke, but he deposited no money. Q. Did the witness expect any remuneration for his interference?—A. I did not. I wished to keep on good terms with Mrs. Clarke, in order to serve my friend, Mr. Manners. Q. Did the witness know any thing of a sum of money, amounting to 250l. being deposited for a Commission in the Militia?—A. He had heard of such a thing. Q. Did the witness ever hear Mrs. Clarke say she had but little influence with the Duke of York?—A. I did not. Q. Was Lodovick, to your knowledge, recommended to any situation through the influence of Mrs. Clarke?—A. I cannot precisely answer the question. I believe he was. Q. How long had the witness given up all hopes of Lodovick's success?—A. For several months; at the end of the year 1805, and the beginning of the following. Q. Where was Lodovick's money deposited?—A. I do not know. I told Mrs. Clarke repeatedly she might apply for the money, but she would not do so. Q. Does the witness know a person named Williams, who was examined on a former night before the Committee?—A. He did not. Q. Was the Witness acquainted with a Mr. Tindal, a person who had served in the army, and also a candidate for Mrs. Clarke's good nature?—A. He did know Tindal, and he would have succeeded to a certainty, had he not been prevented by Sir Arthur Wellesley attending the investigation into the Convention of Cintra. Q. Did you interest yourself in his behalf gratuitously?—A. I did completely so; as it was my wish to keep well with Mrs. Clarke, in order to my friend Manners's military account being settled. Q. Did the witness know a person named Thompson?—A. I saw him once, and he solicited me to apply to Mrs. Clarke for an appointment in the Militia. Q. Were there any other applications made to the witness for appointments?—A. There were. A person named Lawson was one; but he met with no success, not having deposited any money. Q. Are those all the applications made to the witness?—A. Yes, they are; with the exception of a person named Thompson, whom I was unable to serve, on account of his poverty.

Lord Folkstone—Q. Was the witness to derive no advantage from these applications?—A. I expected nothing, and got nothing; I did it all to oblige Mrs. Clarke. Q. Did the witness make any application for Lawson, and a person named Russell?—A. I did, and Mrs. Clarke said she should attend to their claims. Q. Did the witness ever pursue any attempt of that kind with success?—A. No, never. *(A laugh.)* Q. How could you suppose Mrs. Clarke was able to get these appointments when you must have known her influence over the Duke of York had declined?—A. I was not aware of that at the time, but I soon discovered it was but too true. Q. Did you not understand Mrs. Clarke's influence to be entirely gone?—A. Not completely at first. I was told that she still retained a partial degree of influence over the Duke, and that encouraged me to expect a successful issue to the various applications I had made to her. Q. I was sensible of that truth, at last. Q. Did the witness continue to manage the affairs of his friend Manners?—A. My friend went abroad, and left no affairs for me to manage. *(A laugh.)*

On the suggestion of Lord Folkstone, *Mrs. Clarke* was called in relative to some letters of Mr. Maltby; she produced the letters, and proved the hand-writing; she also produced some letters of Barber's, and some of Colonel M'Mahon's. On her withdrawing, a Member wished the letters of Colonel M'Mahon should not be read, as they could not possibly point out any fact relative to the present inquiry.

Colonel M'Mahon requested that no delicacy with respect to him should prevent the House from having the letters read, as Mrs. Clarke had menaced exposing him in *his true colours*, by the revealment of those letters.

Mrs. *Clarke* was now called in. She produced the letters of His Royal Highness the *Duke of York*, and one of Doctor O'Meara's. She said, "I wish to prove to the House that I was not *telling a story* the other night, when I referred to General Clavering. He said he had not consulted me on military promotion. Now the truth is, I understood he was a distressed man with a large family, and I first got him a *District;* then a Brigadier-Generalship; and he last of all applied to me for a regiment; here is a letter from the Duke, in which he is mentioned. This letter (producing another) is from the *Archbishop of Tuam*, (not to me) recommending Dr. O'Meara. On this subject I received an apology from the Duke of York, stating at the same time that he would recollect the Doctor. Here is another from Captain Shawe, dated the Downs, ere he went to the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of being put on half pay." Mrs. Clarke, having given all the letters to the Clerk, withdrew.

Mr. Wardle here said it would be necessary, for the purpose of making those letters evidence, that the hand-writing should be identified.

Mrs. *Clarke* was then called in again to prove the hand-writing of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Mr. Maltby, and Mr. Barber.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. CLARKE.

Mr. Wardle.—Q. Have you seen the Duke of York, write.—A. I have. These two letters are in his Royal Highness's own hand-writing. When his Royal Highness addressed any letters to me, the superscription on the outside was always in a feigned hand, but the whole of what is inside in these two letters is the usual hand-writing of the Duke of York. Q. How did you come by the possession of the Archbishop of Tuam's letter?—A. It was left by accident after I returned Dr. O'Meara's documents. I did not destroy it, because I thought it might at some future time be useful to him. Q. Through what medium did you get Colonel Shaw's letter?—A. I think it was from Coutt's. Colonel Shaw desired that when I wrote to him, I should address him under cover to Coutts, and that the Clerks would take care of the letter. I am not certain, but I believe I received the letter by a private hand. Q. Do you know Colonel Shaw's hand-writing?—A. I do. Q. Is that letter in Colonel Shaw's hand-writing?—A. It is. Q. Did you ever see Dr. O'Meara?—A. Very often indeed. Q. Who is he?—A. An Irish gentleman and a clergyman. Q. Where was the Archbishop of Tuam's letter found?—A. Amongst my own papers. Dr. O'Meara sent me several letters for it; but it was not until about six months since that I found it. Q. Did Dr. O'Meara send you that letter?—A. He did. Q. At what time?—A. I do not recollect. Q. How long since?—A. Whilst I lived in Gloucester place. Q. In what year?—A. In the year 1806. Q. Did Dr. O'Meara, in sending that letter to you, direct any use to be made of it?—A. He directed that I should shew it to the Duke of York with other papers. Q. Was it about the time that the Duke of York went to Lord Chesterfield's?—A. It was previous to that. Dr. O'Meara gave me his documents. I am not sure that this letter was amongst them; but I am positively certain that I had it from his own hands.

The letters were now put into the hands of the Clerk; and after some remarks offered by one or two Members, which were interrupted by universal shouts of *(Read! read!)* they were read in substance as follows:

MR. MALTBY'S LETTERS TO MRS. CLARKE.

Dear Madam,—The regiment of Williams is going to India. This is lucky, as I shall provide the needful, that no delay may take place. Your's truly, R. M.—Friday.

Dear Madam,—If you can forward the adjustment of Manner's accounts, you will greatly oblige your's truly.

28th July. R. MALTBY.

Dear Madam,—I thank you sincerely for all your attentions. You would be quite a treasure in any way to a Secretary of State *(Loud and continued bursts of laughter.)* I am as anxious to get the business you mention settled as you can be, and am goading the party every day for that purpose. I wish to remind you of the Paymastership, and trust all in that point will soon be settled.—Your's truly, R. M.

The next letter is from Mr. [illegible], May 20, and simply mentions that Mr. M. is not in the country, but far distant.

The next is from Mr. LLOYD.

Dear Madam,—I will ascertain whether the place in the Bank can be procured. There is another Paymastership, and a Commission in the Militia to be had, if the money was forthcoming. I have searched all day for Barber without success, but am to see him to-morrow at eleven o'clock. You may assure Williams that he shall not be disappointed, and you ought to send immediately to let him know the circumstances. 650l. ought to be lodged at Coutts and Co's in the names of Lloyd and Barber, and 15[illegible]l. at Birch's, in the names of Blake and Barber. I send you the form of the necessary receipt.

December 7. J. L.

[Here follows the form of several receipts to be taken from the Banker's where the deposits are to be lodged, to prevent their being drawn without the consent, &c. of the parties.

Tuesday.—Dear Madam,—The cash cannot be paid to-day, or even to-morrow, as it is in the Bank, and you told me it would not be wanted for a fortnight. Honour is the order of the day; and I hope Lodovick will immediately come up, and suffer no disappointment from this circumstance. I am, &c. W. BARBER.

COL. M'MAHON'S NOTES.

The first contained an apology for not waiting upon Mrs. Clarke in consequence of having been from town, and not receiving her card till Thursday, and a promise to call the first forenoon it was possible to visit her.

The second was marked private, and began by assuring Mrs. C. that the writer would be happy to bring about the audience she wished of the Prince of Wales on Friday. He returned a thousand thanks for the loan of her seal, of which he had taken an impression, and expressed much admiration at the sprightly device—"*for further particulars enquire within!*" Nothing but indisposition could have prevented his calling, and he condemned some persons severely, who had been indignant or laughing at Mrs. C.; observing, at the same time, that in the few interviews he had with her, her conduct was such as to entitle her to his warmest esteem and respect.

The Duke of York's letters were next read, and were as follows:

THE DUKE OF YORK'S LETTERS.

(Superscription)—"*To George Farquhar; to be left at the Post Office, Worthing.*"

"MY BELOVED, "Weymouth, Aug. 4, 1804.

How can I sufficiently express to my sweetest darling love, the delight which your dear—dear, pretty letter gave me, or how do justice to the emotions it excited! Millions—millions of thanks for it my angel and be assured, that my heart is wholly fixed on your affection I am quite hurt, my love, that you did not go to Lewes races. It was kind of you to think on me on the occasion. But you know me too well to suppose, that I could think of adding to the sacrifice which I am but too sensible you have made to me. News, my angel, you cannot expect from me from hence, for the life I lead here, is in the family, and I am hurrying them to leave this, that I may the sooner return, to clasp my angel in my arms. Except Lord Chesterfield's family, there is not a person here but ourselves that I know. Last night the play went off better than the night before Dr. O'Meara gave me your letter. He wishes to preach before Royalty, and I shall endeavour to procure him the occasion. What a long time it is, my darling, since we parted. I shall long for Wednesday se'nnight, that I may return to my love's arms. Adieu.

"Yours, and Yours alone,

"Dearest, Dearest, Dearest Love!"

Sandgate, Aug. 4th, 1805.

How can I express my assurances to my best-beloved, for her dear delightful letter. Every day but convinces me more, how I depend for happiness upon her affections. Oh! my Angel, with what impatience do I long for the day after to-morrow, when I shall have the unspeakable felicity of clasping you in my arms. Clavering is mistaken, my Dearest, in thinking that there are new regiments to be raised; they are only second Battalions, and therefore there is no use in his applying. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchieves you sent—ten thousand blessings on the hans that made them. The day before yesterday I inspected the coast from Dover to Folkestone, and had a view of the French Camp. Yesterday I reviewed the 14th R[illegible] of Dragoons (they were in the highest order, and six [illegible] of Militia. To-morrow [illegible] off for Braybourne Lees—[illegible] for the pleasure of seeing my Dearest, Dearest Love. *(The [illegible] were frequently interrupted by loud bursts of laughter.)*

Mr. *Dackray* was [illegible] in and examined [illegible] Mr. W[illegible]

Q. Do you know of a [illegible] of plate [illegible] at Gloucester place?—A. I d[illegible] W[illegible] know?—A. All I know is, [illegible] on the appl[illegible] of Mr. [illegible]orri, it was sent to Gloucester-place [illegible] Mrs. Clarke. Q. Do you know of your own knowledge the particulars of the bargain respecting that plate?—A. Nothing further than what I have heard from Mr. Birkit. Q. Do you mean to say [illegible] the Duke of York did not treat or examine about that plate?—A. Certainly not. Q. Then state what you do know concerning the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke in the purchase of the plate?—A. The bargain was not made in my presence. [illegible] state what you heard from Mr. Birket concerning the purchase?

The Attorney General objected to the question as contrary to every principle of evidence he had ever heard recognized by any tribunal.

Lord Temple conceived, that as Birkett was dead, the present witness was the best possible testimony that could be produced to that particular fact.

Mr. Wardle.—As the attorney General has thought proper, after the line and course of examination which has been followed on the subject, in the presence of this house, and in the face of the country, to object to this question, I will certainly not continue to press it, but shall leave to the Committee the power of arriving at the answer by the best means it can devise.

Mr. Whitbread contended, that the Committee were not fettered by settled forms or principles of evidence, as was the case of the Courts below.

Mr. Fuller believed that nothing but petty principle, prejudice, and misconception, could induce men to deviate from the usages of those tribunals where justice was best administered.

The examination of the witness was then resumed.

Q. Is not the purchase of the plate within your knowledge?—A. Perfectly. Q. Do you know at what price it was bought?—A. Not without referring to the books. Q. Do you recollect any thing with regard to the payment of it?—A. Yes. Q. State what you do recollect with regard to the payment of this service of plate? A. 5[illegible]0l. were paid at the time the plate was delivered, and the remainder was paid by bills. Q. State by whom the 500l. was paid?—A. I believe by Mrs. Clarke, but I cannot say by whom. Q. How was it paid; in cash, notes, or how?—A. In two notes 300l. and 200l. Q. By whom were these bills drawn?—A. To the best of my recollection, they were drawn by Mrs. Clarke on the Duke of York. Q. Does it consist with your knowledge that these bills were afterwards paid by the Duke of York?—A. It certainly does. Q. Did you yourself offer these bills to the Duke of York for payment?—A. I did. Q. Did you see the Duke at the time you offered them for payment?—A. Yes. How did his Royal Highness settle for these bills?—A. By his own drafts on Coutts and Co. Q. Do you mean to say that the whole account, after the 500l. was paid by these bills?—A. Certainly.

Mr. *Parker* was called in, with the book kept by Birkett & Co.

Q. Are these entries as to the notes the same of which you received from the Duke of York?—A. They are the same notes. The total amount was 1821l.

Mr. Perceval.—Q. Does the sum of 1821. include the 500l.?—A. It does.

Mr. Wardle said his next inquiry should go to the case of Col. Shaw; and, on his motion.

Mrs. Hovenden was called in and examined. She knows Mrs. Clarke; she never saw Col. Shaw but once. At that interview, she undertook to negociate for promotion for him. She then gave him a note to Mrs. C. merely saying that was Major Shaw. She wished Mr. Donovan's name to be kept secret, because Mrs. C. was afraid he would mention the business to the Duke, which would be her ruin. Mrs. Clarke expressed this fear the first day she ever saw the witness. After she had seen Mrs. Clarke, she mentioned to Mr. Donovan that she could get an Officer promoted. Donovan then stated, that Major Shaw wished to get promoted, and that he had great interest. He said the Major would give 700l. for the Lieutenant-Coloneley. In consequence of this, she applied to Mrs. Clarke to get the commission. She was not to get any part of the money. Nothing was done after this in the business. Mrs. Clarke said she could do nothing for Major Shaw, but desired to have a description of his person and circumstances, which, when she had received, she said she would use her influence with the Duke. But the business afterwards broke off. Colonel Shaw had made her a present of 10l. after she sent him his papers. This transaction happened in 1805. She did see a Miss Taylor, who came to her house one day with her brother, Captain Taylor.

A short conversation arose on the propriety of questioning Mrs. Hovenden with respect to the character of Miss Taylor. Eventually the witness was again called in, and her examination continued.

Mr. Dennis Browne.—Q. Did the witness ever tell any that Miss Taylor was a person of bad repute?—A. I certainly did say that I could not return Miss Taylor's visit, as I had heard something unpleasant about her. Q. Does the witness know precisely what those unpleasant circumstances were, of which she heard?—A. I only knew from hearsay; but I suppose I am not obliged to tell any thing but that which I knew myself. The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Barham reprehended the vague tendency of such an examination. It was absurd to ask a person who visited Mrs. Clarke why she did not visit Miss Taylor.

Mr. Fuller, in a vehement tone, desired that the witness might be called back, and insisted upon asking her one question. It should be, whether she would choose to put a female child of her's under the care of Miss Taylor?—Let the Committee put that question to the witness, if they dare. *(A laugh.)*

Mr. Bragge Bathurst was sure the House would not allow such a question to be put.

The witness was again called to the bar.

General Loftus.—Q. Would the witness from her knowledge of Miss Taylor, believe her evidence?

On the motion of Mr. Whitbread, the witness was ordered to withdraw.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the question was justifiable, and that the character of Miss Taylor might with perfect propriety be spoken of by the witness as to general reputation.

Mr. Whitbread opposed the question. On a review of the evidence, he confessed that he would rather put a question to Miss Taylor respecting Mrs. Hovenden's character, than put a question to Mrs. Hovenden respecting Miss Taylor's character. For his part, he was not aware that any thing had appeared to impeach the character of Miss Taylor. She had given her description of a person which, if untrue, might be disproved, but it had not yet been disproved. The only thing that seemed reprehensible in her conduct was her visiting Mrs. Clarke.

Sir S. Romilly thought the first question should be, how long the witness had known Miss Taylor, and what knowledge she had of her character?

Sir V. Gibbs did not conceive that necessary in giving a general character.

After some discussion, the witness was called in, and asked if she would believe Miss Taylor's evidence?—She said she did not see how she could answer such a question as that. Q. Where do you live? A. In Villiers-street, No. 29. She had not been there above three months. Before that, she lived in South Molton-street, but could not say how long. She had a house in Portman-square for a year and a half. She left it in 1805. She did not visit Mrs. Clarke, but went to her on business. Q. What other business did you visit Mrs. Clarke upon besides what you stated?—A. The other business I had with her, related to Commissions for other persons, whose names have not been mentioned; but for whom Commissions were not obtained.

Sir J. Graham—Q. I desire you will mention those names?—A. There was nothing ever done for them.

Mr. Brand thought it would be highly improper to force a witness to mention the names of other persons, whose feelings would be thus unnecessarily hurt by exposure.

Mr. Wardle said, that as this was an investigation for the purpose of coming at public abuses, he was astonished at hearing a question objected to, which tended to make fresh disclosures.

General Stewart said, he knew that many officers were in the habit of applying in this way; and he did not think their names should be disclosed.

Sir A. Wellesley said, that according to law, it was made penal for Officers to apply for Commissions in such a way, and therefore objected to any disclosure being made of names.

Lord H. Petty thought, that if the transaction did go to Mrs. Clarke, the question ought to be put.

The witness was then called in, and asked if she sent the names of any Officers to Mrs. Clarke? She said she took them to her. Being desired to mention the names, she said she could not; it was not owing to want of recollection, or want of respect to the House. She was again desired by the Chairman to answer the question. She said it would be a most dishonourable thing to do so. The Chairman said the House had power to commit her, if she did not answer the question.

Q. Did you ever carry the names of any persons to Mrs. Clarke without their authority?—A. My memory does not enable me to recollect.

The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Perceval wished the witness to be first asked whether she had any authority to mention their names to Mrs. Clarke.—A long discussion then took place, as to the propriety of pressing the question.

The witness was then called in, and on the question being repeated, she mentioned the names of Johnson and Williamson. She was then ordered to withdraw.

Sir G. Hill adverting to the letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, which at that evening had been presented, wished that an Hon. Friend of his would have the goodness to look at it, and declare to the House whether or not he thought it to be the Archbishop's hand-writing.

Mr. Beresford examined the letter, and expressed his conviction that it was in the handwriting of the Archbishop.

The letter, which was addressed to Dr. O'Meara, was read by one of the Clerks; it was to the following effect:—

"Crescent, Bath, Feb. 14, 1805.

"Sir—In consequence of your application to me on the subject I have no hesitation in declaring, that I have been assured by many persons, on whom I place the highest reliance, that you are an unexceptionable character in every respect; that you are a man of good family and independant fortune.—I am, &c.

W. TUAM."

Mrs. Clarke was summoned to the bar, and examined by Mr. Wardle.

Q. Do you know Colonel Shaw?—A. Yes, I do. Q. Do you recollect applying in his favour to the Commander-in-Chief?—A. I do. Q. State what appointment you applied for?—A. He wished to be made a Lieutenant Colonel and appointed to the Staff. Q. Did he promise you any pecuniary consideration?—A. He did. Q. State what?—A. I believe 1000l. Q. Did you in consequence, acquaint the Duke of York with it, and apply for the situation?—A. Yes, I did. I told him he wished for the command of the corps in the Isle of Man, his father being the Deputy-Governor. Q. Did you apply for this?—A. I did; but was told there were stronger claims. Q. Did you apply for any other situation for him?—A. I did; that which he now holds. Q. Do you know what it is?—A. Barrack-Master at the Cape of Good Hope. Q. Did you receive any consideration for this appointment?—A. I did. Q. What?—A. 500l. Q. How did you receive it?—A. I received 300l. from Major Shaw himself and 200l. by, I believe, a Clerk at Messrs. Coutts's, and for that reason I had a mind to send it back, for fear of its becoming public. Q. Were you satisfied with that sum?—A. No, I was not. Q. Did you complain to the Commander-in-Chief?—A. Yes, I did. Q. What was the consequence?—A. His Royal Highness said I had a bad sort of man deal with, and should have been more careful; but that he would put him on half pay. Q. Was he accordingly put on half pay?—A. Yes he was. Q. Did he write to you upon this subject?—A. Yes; he sent me many letters, but I did not trouble myself with reading them, as he had used me so ill.

Mrs. Clarke then proved the hand-writing of Colonel Shaw to a letter addressed to her, which was put in and read. The substance of it was, "that by being reduced to half-pay, he stood in a situation which he believed was singular in the army—of an Officer appointed to the Staff on foreign service, and reduced to half-pay. The period might arrive in which he would be able to make a proper return for her (Mrs. Clarke's) good offices. At present he was smarting under the severe and cruel injury of being reduced to half-pay. He entreated her to consider the situation of his children in England, on whom he was obliged to spend almost the whole of his full-pay. He intreated that he might not be driven out of his profession by treatment that would make it impossible for him to remain in it with honour. If she would do away the present evil, and restore him to full pay, he would immediately remit her 200l. He hoped that it was not from her that he should receive so great an injury, and that his family would never owe their misfortunes to so fair a hand."

Mrs. Clarke was then examined by Mr. Croker,

Q. You have said, in a former part of your examination, that you never did represent yourself a widow; do you mean to abide by that answer?—A. I never said I was a widow, except at the Court-Martial. If I ever said so, at any other time, it was merely in a joke, for I never did represent myself a widow. Q. Do you recollect at any other time, and when, that you represented yourself as a widow?—A. At what time, and upon what occasion? If I ever said I was a widow, it was merely in a joke. Q. I must repeat my former question. A. Then I must repeat my answer. *(A loud and very general laugh.)* Q. Have you ever called yourself by any other name except Clarke, since the year 1806?—It is very likely that I have, but it was merely to avoid bailiffs. Q. Have not you ever gone by the name of Dowler?—A. No, I did not. It is very likely that others might have called me by that name, but I never called myself Mrs. Dowler. Q. Are you sure that you never did?—If I did, it must have been in joke, for I have always gone under my own name. Q. Did you not live at Hampstead under the name of Dowler?—A. No. I lived at Hampstead, but in my own name. Q. In whose house did you live, in the vicinity of Hampstead?—A. The House of Mr. Nichols. Q. How long?—A. Two or three months, in the latter end of 1807, or the beginning of 1808. Q. You have stated in your former examination, that you had seen Mr. Dowler only twice, from his return to England to the time of his examination. Do you mean to abide by that answer?—A. No; I will not be caught in a story that way, I believe I saw him once oftener. Q. Did you not say that you only saw him twice?—A. It is very likely that I did. I certainly saw him twice, or probably three times, before I saw him in [illegible]. Q. Are you sure that you saw him no oftener?—A. If the Hon. Gentleman will say how often he wishes me to confess that I saw Mr. Dowler, I will do it. I will confess whatever he pleases. Mr. Dowler is a very particular friend of mine.

The Chairman then informed Mrs. Clarke that she must not make observations on the Gentlemen who examined her, but that she must answer the questions directly.

Mrs. Clarke.—I will answer them, then, as directly as it is possible.

Q. Where did you first see Mr. Dowler, after his arrival in England?—A. I saw him at his own Hotel. Q. At what time did you see him?—A. I saw him on the same night that he came home. I did wish that this might have remained a secret, as it is painful to me that my family should know it. However, I will answer the question directly. I did see him the evening of his arrival; and I did not wish to state this to the Committee.

[The meaning of this answer being very evident, there was some confusion in the Committee, as many Members appeared to think that line of examination improper.]

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Croker defended the question he had put.

Mr. Wilberforce thought that the House must be sufficiently disgusted with some of the evidence that had already been adduced, and he deprecated entering any further into a line of examination that did not appear to him to bear upon the question, but to be altogether unworthy of a legislative assembly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the question which was put was perfectly fair. It was of the utmost importance that the character not only of Mrs. Clarke, but of Mr. Dowler, should be tried as much as possible.

Sir G. Warrender allowed that Mrs. Clarke had in this, as well as some other instances, contradicted herself. It was not, however, contradictions of this kind which could seriously invalidate her testimony. If, in the main point upon which her evidence went, she could be contradicted, if it could be proved that Dowler got his appointment in any other way than what she stated, such contradictions would be important; but if it was only contradictions of this nature that they expected to get, he did not think it worth while pursuing the examination.

Mr. Adam thought it necessary, as much with the view of trying the credit of Mr. Dowler, as that of Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. Clarke was then called in again, and her examination was continued.

Q. How often did you see Mr. Dowler at his hotel?—A. Only once. It was the first day of his arrival. I believe it was Thursday. Q. At what time of the day was it?—A. It was at night. Q. What name did you pass under?—A. No name. Q. Are you sure you only saw him once at his hotel?—A. Positive. Q. What hotel?—A. Reid's, in St. Martin's lane. Q. Did you see him on Friday morning?—A. I staid with him the whole night, and consequently saw him on Friday morning.

Mr. Lyttleton.—Q. Did you never draw bills upon the Duke of York which were accepted?—A. No; I never drew bills. The Duke did, upon some occasions, give me bills drawn upon him and accepted, but this was all his own doing. He has given me, at different times, small bills of 300 or 400l. to get my necklace from Parker's, the pawnbroker; Parker, however, would never let me have it unless I sent something else. He was not content with the Duke's bills.

To some questions put to her by Sir G. Warrender, she denied that the Duke had ever given her money to the amount of ten thousand pounds in three years, though she could not say positively he had not advanced her five thousand pounds in that time.

Mr. Wallace.—Q. The witness before stated, that the Duke of York left her in debt upwards of 2000l. Was that beyond the sum for which she sold the house, and was not the house sold for the purpose of paying those debts?—A. There was no money left after the small debts were paid, and [illegible]0l. I paid among the poorer sort of people: I had no balance coming to me.

Mr. Simeon.—Q. How soon after you went to Gloucester-place you commence the establishment?—A. Almost immediately. Q. Did you receive any considerable sum before that time to enable you to begin the establishment?—A. I did receive some small sums to buy some trifling things I wanted, but not any considerable sum. Q. How then did you contrive to keep up the establishment?—A. Some of the money by which I did it has already come before the House. Q. How soon did you begin with the kind of business to which you have just alluded after you got to Gloucester-place?—A. I never began till I was in distress, and that I received the hints given me by the Duke. He told me, *I had more interest than the Queen had*, and I ought to use it accordingly. Q. How many creditors had you?—Not less than forty or fifty. Q. How did the creditors proceed?—A. They pressed very hard for places. Q. Did they not press for money?—A. Yes; but when they found they could not get it, they wished to have places, and when they could not succeed, they were forbearing, because they knew I did all I could to satisfy them.

Sir G. Warrender.—Q. Did the Duke of York defray the charge of any part of the carriages?—A. Yes; he paid for one carriage, a landau; but that was all. Q. Did not the Duke of York purchase the horses, or what part of them?—A. For the first six months I had job horses, but afterwards purchased them. I paid 900l. in one year for horses.

Mr. Simeon.—Q. It has been stated by Miss Taylor, that she was very poor. Have you not made presents to her from time to time?—A. Yes, I have; but not within these two months. Q. To what amount were these presents?—A. Very trifling; I had not much in my power.

Mr. Wardle.—Q. You have before spoken of a house at Weybridge—was that house ever repaired at your expence?—A. Yes, thoroughly. It cost me 3 or 400l. I built a two stall-stable. It cost me 50l. for oil-cloth, to screen his Royall Highness, so that he should not be seen going in our coming out. Q. Do you know what your diamonds cost the Duke of York?—A. No, I do not. Q. Were they ever in pawn during the time you were under the protection of the Duke of York?—A. Yes, very frequently, and when Mr. Dowler paid me 800l. I took them out, but after I was poor enough. Q. Was the Duke of York acquainted with their being in pawn?—A. Yes, he was; for he once gave me a bill to pay for those and other things. Q. What was the amount of that bill?—A. Four hundred pounds. Q. Used Miss Tayler to be often with you in Gloucester-place?—A. Yes, constantly. Q. Did she ever dine with you when the Duke of York was present?—A. Yes, frequently. Q. Do you recollect what servant generally attended?—A. The butler. I was not in the habit of admitting the livery servants into the room; but they could see the Commander in Chief from the room door. Q. Had you a foot-boy named Samuel Carter?—A. I had; but Colonel Wardle promised me he would not mention that circumstance. *(A laugh.)* Q. Was he in the habit of waiting at table when the Duke of York dined with you?—A. Yes. Q. How long was he in your service?—A. About twelve months; he lived with Captain Sutton before he came to me. Q. Was he perfectly known to the Duke of York?—A. Yes. Q. What has become of him?—A. He is in the West Indies. I got him a commission in the 16th regiment of foot; he is on the Staff. Q. Do you know why the Duke of York separated from you?—A. Mr. Adam has stated it was because I pleaded my marriage in defence to an action brought against me; but I can prove it was not, as his Royal Highness knew I had done so before. Q. Do you undertake to state that the Duke of York was privy to your procuring commissions?—A. Yes, to the whole of them.

The Attorney General.—Q. Do you mean to say, that you have never said that Mr. Dowler was your husband?—A. I might possibly have said so in jest. Q. Did you ever state to any person that you were married to him, and had reasons for keeping it a secret?—A. If I did, it must be in jest to some person who knew better. Q. Did he ever sleep in the house, at Hampstead with you?—A. Yes he did sleep in the house, but not with me; Captain Thompson, a young French Lady, and her children, lived in the house with me. Q. Do you mean to say none of the bills for your establishment were paid by the Duke of York?—A. None, except the furniture, and not all that, for I paid 500l. for glass. He sent in some wine, but not sufficient, for I saw a vast deal of company, and a great deal was drank.

Q. Did you apply for the Commission for Samuel Carter, to his Royal Highness?—A. Yes. Q. Was his Royal Highness aware that he was the person who occasionally waited at your table?—A. Yes. Q. Was he ever recommended by any one but yourself?—A. No. Q. How long was it after Samuel Carter left your house, before he obtained the commission?—A. He went immediately from my service into the army. Q. Did his Royal Highness ever see him before he obtained the commission?—A. Yes. Q. Did his Royal Highness ever speak to him after his appointment, and after he had got his commission?—A. I do not know what he said, but I saw him talking to him in Gloucester-place. Q. Is Samuel Carter related to you in any manner?—A. Not at all. The witness then withdrew.

Mr. W. Adam examined by Mr. C. Adams.

Q. Can the Hon. Member say whether the annuity promised to Mrs. Clarke had been paid to her or not?—A. I have answered every thing on that subject already. I beg to refer the Hon. Gentleman to my evidence on that point which is already recorded.

Sir J. Hall.—Q. Does the Hon. Member know whether his Royal Highness the Duke of York wished the annuity to be paid?—A. I have already referred to my evidence on this question; as to the wishes of the Duke of York, I cannot say what might the intentions of his Royal Highness be.

A question to the same effect being put by Mr. Creevy, Mr. Adam observed, that he must submit to the Committee whether he was obliged to repeat answer to the same questions, his evidence respecting which was already before the House? (A cry of *No! No!*)

The Chairman then, on the motion of Mr. Wardle, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House was resumed, and Mr. Wharton brought up the minutes of the proceedings before the Committee.—Ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the Miltia Enlistment Bill was read a third time.

On the question that the Bill do pass, it was opposed by Lord Lord Milton, Mr. S. Lefevre, and Sir G. Warrender.

Mr. Windham did not wish to let this Bill pass without an observation. If there was any thing that prevented him from entering at length into it, it was the variety of objects which it embraced; and the unfortunate inquiry which was now drawing away the attention of Parliament, and the whole nation, from every other subject. But this was a reason which should have induced the Noble Lord not to bring forward the Bill at this time; for Mrs. Clarke *bore down every thing now*, with more force than any army could do. The investigation which the House was engaged in was one of the utmost importance, as it promised nothing less than an entire change in our military system.

The Bill was then passed.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The House, pursuant to the order of the day, went into a Committee to consider of the charges against his Royal Highness.

Mr. Wardle said he wished to produce some evidence respecting the note which Pierson had spoke of; and on his motion.

Mrs. Bridgman was called in. She was asked if she recollected Mrs. Clarke's butler, whose name was Pierson, having called on her to get a note changed in July, 1805; she said she did. Witness is a confectioner. She did not change the note, nor did she see it, or recollect the value of it. To the best of her recollection she heard Pierson say it was a 100l. note.

Alex. Shaw, the next witness, was asked if he knew Col. Shaw's hand-writing? He answered he did. A letter being shewn him, he said he knew it to be his hand writing. Col. Shaw is his son.

Mr. Charles Shaw next called. Knew of 300l. having been remitted to Mrs. Clarke, on account of Colonel Shaw, who desired him to send it by a careful hand to Mrs. Clarke. He received the money from the house of Coutts, and delivered it at Mrs. Clarke's door.—This was in the month of May, 1805. This letter containing this order was destroyed. But he recollected that Col. Shaw mentioned having given the money to Mrs. Clarke by way of loan, and in consequence of the disposition she had shewn to do him a service.

Col. Gordon was then, on the motion of Mr. Wardle, ordered to be called in. He said, Major Shaw was appointed Assistant Barrack Master General, at the Cape of Good Hope in March or April, 1805, and was put upon the half-pay soon after.

Mr. Wardle.—Q. Is it usual for Field Officers on the Staff to be put on half pay?—A. When they accept permanent situations on the Staff, it is the rule of the Army to put them on half-pay. But there are some exceptions. The witness then mentioned the names of some in Staff situations, who were in full pay, and others who were on half-pay.

Q. When did Col. Shaw's appointment take place?—A. In Feb. 1804.

Gen. Fitzpatrick said, that at that time he was Secretary at War; and the appointment of Col. Shaw, to the best of his recollection, had regularly taken place. It was a matter of course that such appointments should take place, where the previous consent of the Secretary at War, and the Duke of York, had been procured.

Col. Gordon was then asked if he had ever heard of a Mrs. Sinclair. He replied he believed he had, at the time the exchange was effected. He knew nothing farther of the transaction than that the business was settled. He then withdrew.

W. Nicholls was next examined. He said, he lived at Hampstead, and Mrs. Clarke, representing herself as a widow, came and hired the greatest number of his apartments. Mrs. Clarke afterwards changed her tone, and represented herself as Mrs. Dowler. Notwithstanding that, she now and then went by her own name, Clarke, upon particular occasions, as suited her convenience. The witness proved that Mrs. Clarke had burned a great many letters she had in her possession, and she had given the witness a large packet to light the fire. These packets contained various letters relating to the transactions now before the Committee. The witness did not burn these letters, but has them now in his custody. He was asked if he had examined any of them. He replied in the negative. Mrs. Clarke wished him to restore them. The witness objected to do so, having been applied to for these letters from another quarter. Mrs. Clarke was rather angry at the witness's refusal, but he continued inflexible. The witness produced a letter from Mrs. Clarke, entreating the witness to return her letters.

(To be Continued.)

FIRST LOTTERY

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1809.

No. 4160 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 5029 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 Sicca Rupees each.

1345	3715	2679	4965	537	271	812	3683	3211	5733
203	4561	3091	655	1273	1858	4978	4765	1494	4574
1685	3961	3854	953	5870	1740	1846	1053	783	4069
1824	3364	5561	2221	4782	4519	1929	2050	4450	5967
5585	5062	2622	4232	423	5831	5904	1038	1496	5232
5308	3983	2206	1210	3917	1389	745	3792	224	4380
1409	1207	5045	4383	3846	1593	5151.			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1809.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR,

I have waited with the greatest anxiety until the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into my conduct as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Army had closed its examination, and now hope that it will not be deemed improper to address this letter, through you, to the House of Commons.

I observe with the deepest concern, that in the course of this enquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful, and I must ever lament a connexion should have existed, which has thus exposed my character to animadversion.

With respect to the alledged charges, Offences connected with the discharge of my official duties.—I do in the most solemn manner, upon my honor as a Prince, distinctly assert my innocence, not only by denying all corrupt participation in any of the infamous transactions which have appeared in evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons or any connivance at their existence, but also the slightest knowledge or suspicion that they existed at all.

My consciousness of innocence leads me confidently to hope that the House of Commons, will not upon such evidence as they have heard, adopt any proceedings prejudicial to my honor and character, but if upon such testimony as has been adduced against me—the House of Commons can think my innocence questionable, I claim of their justice that I shall not be condemned without Trial nor be deprived of the benefit and protection which is afforded to every British subject by their sanctions, under which alone evidence is received in the ordinary administration of the law.

TIMES, 27th FEB. 1809.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FEBRUARY 25.

DUKE OF YORK'S LETTER.

Mr. Whitbread said, he rose to call the attention of the House to a subject by which their privileges were more affected than by any other that ever occurred. He alluded to the Letter from the Duke of York, which had been last night read to them, and laid upon their table. The Speaker, with that perfect propriety for which his conduct was always so conspicuous, had behaved, on this occasion, with his usual judgment. He had not gone on as in ordinary cases but had given time for consideration, before the subsequent motion for laying the letter on the table was made. For his own part, he confessed, that he had not objected to the course adopted by the House, because he was taken by surprise; but a few moments of recollection had convinced him, that the proper mode would have been, after reading the letter, to wave the debate, to afford time for mature deliberation. This letter struck at the root of the privileges of the House, by assuming that the evidence taken at their Bar was inadmissible, according to the legal administration of justice. The Duke of York might as well have asserted his innocence at the commencement of the investigation as now, in order to do away the effect of the evidence. If the advisers of his Royal Highness intended to found any motion upon this Letter, he would consider it his duty to move for the appointment of a Committee to examine into precedents, upon which subject an answer from the opposite side would determine him. In the mean time he stood up to protest in his place against the doctrine contained in that Letter, that the House could not justly pronounce a verdict on any evidence before them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that as this was a speech without a motion, he must rest on the indulgence of the House for the few minutes he had to trespass on their time. The Hon. Gentleman had expressed his opinion, that the letter from the Duke of York was an attack upon the privileges of the House. —If he made any motion on this subject, he would have developed his ideas more, but, as it at present appeared, his opinion stood upon the supposition, that his Royal Highness had alledged something against the justice of any proceeding of the House on the evidence they had received, because that evidence was not sanctioned in the way required in the administration of the law. If the Hon. Gentleman's objection was founded upon this, he (Mr. Perceval) must confess himself to be of a different opinion with respect to the meaning of the passage, which the house ought and would view in the sense least offensive, and at the same time most obvious. No such idea as that supposed by the Hon. Gentleman, he was sure, had ever been attached to the mind of his Royal Highness at the time he wrote this letter. He found himself accused of crimes affecting all that was dear to him, his fame, honour, and character. Into these accusations a fair and legal inquiry had been instituted in the open and public manner he himself desired, and the charges having been prosecuted to a conclusion, he was anxious to meet, by his allegations of conscious innocence, the evidence brought against him. It was not to overturn the evidence, but to say, if weighing his allegations and such evidence as they have heard at their bar, the House of Commons suspected his innocence, then he called upon them for what every British subject had a right to, and what no British man would refuse, he called upon them to suspend proceedings, which would have the effect of condemning him without a trial, and, before judgment, to hear such evidence, as was required from the ends of justice by the laws of the land. It was not to prevent impeachment, if that should be deemed necessary, but to claim the privilege of every British subject, from the highest to the lowest, from the lowest to the highest, to have his trial before condemnation, in a cause which assailed his character, integrity and honour. The Right Hon. Gentleman then alluded to what fell from the Speaker last night, with regard to precedents from the mode of procedure which had been adopted of which he recollected one, and perhaps there might be more on the journals. The purport of the letter might have been urged at the Bar, or moulded into the form of a petition; and if it contained, any allegation against the privileges of the House, it would have been the same in either of these cases. He had said this much to do away any impression that might be made by what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, that there was in this case any thing like princely interference which never could have been meditated by the Duke of York. In answer to the Hon Gentleman's qu[illegible]n, he could answer for himself individually, [illegible] he had no intention of making any motion on the letter; nor did he know of such an intention on the part of any one of his friends. It lay on the table like other papers, and might be referred to by any member of the house at a future time, stating the grounds on which the reference was made.

Lord H. Petty begged leave to say a few words which the extraordinary moment and novelty of this case drew from him. He did not understand his Hon. Friend to object to the letter, as far as it contained allegations of innocence, but that going beyond that, there was a passage (subject indeed to a difference of construction) which gave an opinion of the mode the house of Commons ought to pursue, and from thence drew the conclusion that no farther procedure could take place but what would carry the matter, out of the province of the House. It implied that upon such evidence as the House could alone constitutionally receive and judge, they ought not to come to a determination. It was on this point that he agreed with his Hon. friend and considered the contents of the letter as deserving the most serious attention of the house.

[No reply was made to these observations.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that the printed minutes of evidence could not be got ready for delivery till Tuesday or Wednesday next, and proposed some alteration in the days appointed for the discussion of several of the questions for which notices had been given; and after some conversation, in which Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Tierney, and Lord Folkstone took part, it was determined that the consideration of the evidence given the Committee of Inquiry, into the conduct of the Commander in Chief, should take place on Wednesday se'nnight, 8th March; and that Mr. Whitbread's motion, respecting America, should still stand for Monday, with an understanding that it would in all probability be postponed till Thursday.

SALE OF OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT.

In the course of making the above arrangment the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the house, that altho he had taken the Address of the house in Threadneedle street, from the Hon. Gentleman, who alluded to it in opening his charge against the Duke of York, as if he had been a stranger to its existence, yet that he was perfectly aware of the circumstance at that time. The reason of his pretending ignorance on the subject was this:—A Gentleman had written to him on the 12th January, stating, that on reading an advertisement for the sale of an Office under Government, he had answered it to the persons who kept this office, and was then in treaty for it. He was sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who had instructions to furnish any sum of money necessary for a deposit, and to proceed in the business till the parties were entrapped beyond the possibility of escaping the law. The business was in this state at the time the Hon. Gentleman had brought forward his charges, and he thought it imprudent to appear as if at all acqua[illegible]d with the subject. An indictment was now filed against Messrs Pullen and Haylock, and a lady of the name of Harvey, as well as against the Banker who received the deposit.—From what he had said, it would be seen that Government had determined to inquire into and proceed against these abuses a considerable time before the Hon. Gentlemen brought the subject of inquiry before the House.

Mr. Combe wished to know the name of the banker.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not recollect it, and would not venture to mention a name in which he might be wrong. It was, however, in the Indictment.

Mr. Huskisson said it was Watson; and Mr. W. Smith observed, that receiving a deposit was no offence or crime.

The Report of the Committee on the Distillery Bill was received. Instead of agreeing to the amendments, on account of the other business before the house, the farther consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday. The former bill expires on the 28th.

MRS. CLARKE

The following account of the person and appearance of Mrs. Clarke, on Wednesday, may serve to gratify the curiosity of some of our readers.—

Mrs. Clarke was in waiting during the afternoon at Ellis's Coffee-house, accompanied by a female and male friend. She was summoned to attend the House about twenty minutes before eight o'clock; and she came readily through the lobbies, with a light step and a smirking countenance. She was dressed in a light blue silk gown and coat, edged with white fur, and a white muff. On her head she wore a white cap or veil, which at no time was let down over her face. In size she is rather small. She has a fair, clear skin, and lively blue eyes, but her features are not particularly handsome. She has an appearance of great vivacity and fascination of manners, though she is said not to be a well-bred or accomplished woman. She appears to be about thirty-five years of age, and probably has recommended herself more by her agreeable and lively spirit than by her beauty, though it must be allowed that she is pretty, having a soft delicate complexion, and an animated expression of features. When first she came into the House, she was very pale; on her second appearance, the colour flushed into her face, which was like vermillion; but she seemed not at all daunted or embarrassed at any time. Her female friend was dressed in a white silk gown spotted with brown, and wore a white bonnet with a veil so thick and close about her face, that her features could not be distinguished. She went into the House of Commons, and remained below the Bar near Mrs. Clarke during her examination. Mr. Gurney was seated at the Bar, taking the whole of the evidence in short-hand.

Mrs. Clarke's maiden name was Thompson, and her family was much inferior to that of her husband. Before she was quite fifteen, she married Mr. Clarke, the second son of a very eminent, wealthy, and respectable bricklayer, who had been largely employed in the City of London— The eldest son succeeded to the father's business, but is now dead, having left a family behind him, and a fortune of about twelve or fifteen thousand pounds. The second son (the husband of the Mrs. Clarke who was examined on Wednesday night) was bred a stone-mason by his father, and carried on that business in an extensive and respectable manner on Snow-hill; but whether from the indiscretions of his marriage, or any general indiscretion, the father left him only a weekly annuity during his life, the principal going to his children, of whom he has several by Mrs Clarke, the lady of whom we are now speaking. Mr. Clarke is living; but, we understand, he has for some time discontinued his business at Snow-hill. He has two brothers living, the one an eminent Surveyor, the other a Clergyman, both of them men of great respectability. Mrs. Clarke was always of a gay turn, and very expensive habits. How long she has been separated from her husband we know not, nor do we know what was her course of life between that separation and her commencing the costly establishment in Glocester-place; but her extravagance there was unbounded; and she in particular excited all her powers in keeping up a luxurious table, set out in the most brilliant manner. Of the extent to which she went, some notion may be formed, from the fact of the wine glasses, such in size as individuals usually drink out of at dinner, being so finely cut, that at the sale of her furniture two years ago, they sold, second hand, for a guinea each glass! Mr. Walter Smith, brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert, was the purchaser.

From what we have learned of the intended course of proceeding, her first appearance, which was attended with so much *eclat*, will not be her last, at the bar of the House of Commons.

HOUS[E O]F COMMONS,—JANUARY 27.

SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The Speaker.—"Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley"—*(Sir Arthur, who was sitting on the Treasury Bench, dressed in full regimentals, immediately rose)*—"After the events of the last year, it was impossible but that Parliament should, in the present Session, direct their earliest attention to the eminent services of the British Army in Portugal. Amidst the contending opinions which have been expressed on other important questions, the public voice was loud and general in its admiration of your great and splendid services—*(Hear! hear! hear!)*.—It is your praise to have inspired your troops with unlimited confidence and unbounded ardour—*(Hear! hear! hear!)*;—to have commanded not only their obedience, but their hearts and their affections—*(Hear! hear! hear!)*—Having planned your operations with the utmost wisdom, with that skill and promptitude which have characterised your exertions in the cause of your country, you led the British Army into battle, where you exhibited the same deliberate valour, and experienced the same transcendent success that have rendered your name illustrious in the remotest parts of the globe. *(Loud cries of hear! hear! hear!)* The highest reward which a military man in this country can receive, is the Royal favour, and the approbation of Parliament. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have to communicate to you the latter; and I now accordingly, by command, and in the name of the Commons of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, thank you for the distinguished valour and ability displayed by you in Portugal on the 17th and 21st of August last; on the latter of which day you obtained at Vimiera over the enemy's forces a signal victory, in the highest degree honourable and glorious to the British arms." *(The House resounded with cries of hear! hear! hear!)*

Sir Arthur Wellesley—"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to return my most sincere and respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour which the House of Commons have conferred upon me, by their notice and approbation of my conduct during the time that I had the command of the British Army in Portugal. Sir, no man can place a higher value than myself upon such a mark of distinction—a distinction, the peculiar privilege of the Officers of his Majesty's service, and which must ever be considered by them as one of the greatest objects of their ambition, and their strongest incitements to unwearied exertion in the cause of their country. I beg leave, Sir, at the same time, to return you my thanks, for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to communicate to me the approbation of the House." *(Hear! hear! hear!)*

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the Speaker's address to Sir A. Wellesley was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House.

GENERAL ANSTRUTHER.

Sir J. Anstruther, in a very low tone of voice, expressed his regret, that in the votes to which the House had lately agreed, on the conduct of the British Officers recently in Spain, the name of the late General Anstruther was not to be found, and dwelt at considerable length on the distinguished services of that gallant and lamented Officer.

Lord Castlereagh was convinced that the Honourable Member would do him the justice to believe, that no man felt more strongly than himself the splendid military merits of the illustrious Officer whose name could not be mentioned without mingled feelings of the highest admiration and deepest regret; and that he was only prevented from proposing to Parliament, that a public monument should be erected to commemorate his services by the complete conviction that no precedent existed which would have justified him [in] making such a proposition, however distin[gui]shed the individual, unless his death had tak[en] place in the field of battle. If ever it could [be] allowed to depart from that precise line of conduct which the usage of Parliament has prescribed, unquestionably it would have been in the present instance, for never was there a more accomplished Officer, never a more intrepid warrior, never a man whose early genius promised more brilliant advantages to his country, had Providence permitted him to survive. *(Hear! hear! hear!)*

Sir A. Wellesley could not refrain from expressing his high admiration of the character, and his profound respect for the loss of the gallant Officer alluded to. He had known him long, and repeated opportunities, more especially during the late capaign in Portugal, of appreciating his value. He begged leave to state to the House two instances in which the merits of General Anstruther had been eminently conspicuous. One was in the battle of the 21st, the brunt of which fell on General Anstruther and General Fane's brigade's. On that occasion, General Anstruther had not only repelled a most furious attack made by the enemy, but in his return became the assailant, with the most complete success. The other instance was, the mission on which General Anstruther had been sent to the Bishop of Oporto, in which he acquitted himself with his accustomed ability.—General Anstruther had since commanded the rear-guard of the army under Sir J. Moore, and every voice was loud

in the praise of those unwearied exertions to which he had unfortunately fallen an ultimate sacrifice. Under these circumstances it was sincerely to be lamented, that the usages of Parliament would not allow them to pay to such a man that tribute of gratitude to which his conduct had so justly entitled him.

The Secretary at War also bore the strongest testimony to the merits of General Anstruther.

THANKS TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL FANE.

The Speaker—(addressing General Fane, who attended in his place, in full uniform)—"Brigadier General Fane, upon the late Expedition to Portugal, it was your good fortune to hold a distinguished command in the British Army, and to perform eminent services to your country, in the battles which were fought with the French armies to which you were opposed. The issue of such battles could not be doubtful when British courage and discipline were engaged. When the battles of Roscia and Vimiera are mentioned, and often will they be mentioned with enthusiasm and admiration, your heart may glow, that on these glorious occasions your sword was not drawn in vain.—*(Hear, hear!)* Together with him who fought by your side, your name will be recorded in the annals of military renown. 'Tis true that General Anstruther has been taken away, in the course of human events, and is now far beyond our thanks—*(Hear, hear!)*—but his name will live in the sad and grateful remembrance of his country.—*(Hear, hear!)* In the name of the Commons of the United Parliament of Great Britain, I am directed to return you their Thanks for the skilful conduct you displayed, and the gallant exploits you performed in these battles, when the honour of your country was so proudly sustained."

General Fane expressed, in few words, the deep sense he entertained of the honour which had been done him, which he felt as a British soldier ought to feel.

The vote of Thanks was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

LIEUT. GEN. M'KENZIE FRAZER, AND BRIGADIER-GENERAL FANE.

Mr. Speaker (again addressed General Fane, and General Frazer who sat by the side of his brother in arms, also in full uniform).—"The deep grief felt by the British nation for the loss of that great and gallant Officer, Sir John Moore, who fell gloriously fighting the battles of his Country at Corunna, is in some degree mitigated by the reflection that she possesses many great and gallant Officers who have trod in his steps, and are impatient to emulate his glory.—*(Hear, hear!)*—In that list you hold a most distinguished place, and I am commanded by the United Commons, &c. to return you thanks for your exemplary conduct, and valiant exploits on that day, which evinced the superiority of British troops, over the most renowned in the modern history of the world—That day, in which superior numbers were completely overthrown, and the British army enabled to embark in the face of a dis-hearted and defeated foe, who durst not, with treble the amount of force, again venture to attack them."

General Frazer expressed his gratitude for the great honour that had been done him (but in so low a tone of voice, that we could not ascertain the precise words); and the vote was ordered to be recorded.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE TO SIR D. BAIRD.

The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received from General Sir David Baird, an answer to the letter, in which he communicated to that gallant officer the vote of the Thanks of that House, on Wednesday last. The answer was read from the chair, and was in substance, that the gallant officer had duly received the Speaker's letter with its esteemed inclosure; at the same time to make known to the House, the acknowledgments of the Army lately under his command, and to accept himself his unfeigned thanks for the terms in which he had communicated to him the vote of the House.

SIR SAMUEL HOOD.

The Speaker (addressing Sir Samuel Hood, who also appeared in his place).—"The various brilliant services which have long marked the splendid career of your naval glory, have already made you known in the annals of your country. Your late great and skilful exertions at Corunna, have called forth anew for applause and gratitude; and I am commanded, &c. to communicate to you the Thanks of this House for your services on that occasion, which contributed so much to the safe embarkation of the British Forces, and their return to their native land."

Sir Samuel Hood returned his most sincere and grateful thanks to the House for the honour they had conferred upon him, and to the Speaker for the very handsome manner in which he had communicated it to him. He being stationed at Corunna had only afforded him an opportunity of doing his duty, and though on this account the honour was more than he merited, he yet hoped the tribute of applause from his country would stimulate him to actions which would better merit that high mark of their approbation.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

A London Weekly Print has published the following memorials from the Captains of the Navy respecting the increase of Pay. They were both transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the Port Admiral at Portsmouth.

"We the undersigned Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Navy, finding our pay utterly inadequate, however economically used, to support the rank we have the honor to hold, take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of your Lordships the difficulties under which we labour, and of praying such relief as may enable us to meet the various expences to which, whilst engaged in the arduous service of our country, we are subjected by our absolute duty, and by what may be considered nearly as imperious, the necessity of keeping a suitable table.

"The deduction of the Income Tax, the extravagant price of every article, and, among other matters of less moment, even the postage of letters;—the increased value and enlarged consumption of stationary, the rise of servant's wages, &c. all combine to render it impossible for us to support that respectability of appearance (without which, it is obvious the service cannot be carried on) otherwise than by a continual and heavy expenditure of the private fortunes of the few who have any; or by a ruinous accumulation of debts upon the majority of us, who have nothing more than our pay. It may indeed be remarked, 'that our entrance into the service was voluntary, and that most of these difficulties are such as might have been expected.'—This argument could have been adduced in times of less importance than the present; and we beg leave to observe, that the augmented price of provisions, and every other article of life, naturally calls for a corresponding increase of salaries in general;—in addition to which, in our particular case, we have suffered a most material diminution of our accustomed emoluments, by the late deductions from our share of prize-money; the only source, however precarious and uncertain, from whence we had heretofore hoped for relief, from the difficulties we experience. For this eventful loss, although most important to us and beneficial to others, we receive no compensation; neither would we ask any, were we not compelled by imperious necessity, to lay this our petition before your Lordships, in the confident hope that, through the interposition of your Lordships, his Majesty's paternal care of all his subjects may be graciously extended to us, and afford that relief which we solicit.

"Signed by authority of &c.

A general negative was given to the prayer of the above. In consequence of which the following was transmitted. To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c. &c.

"We, the undersigned Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Navy, emboldened by the distressing insufficiency of our pay, venture, with all possible respect, to lay a statement of our case before your Lordships, and most humbly, but most earnestly, solicit the consideration which it merits.

"Long custom has made it imperative upon the Captain to keep a constant table, while serving afloat, as a social intercourse with his Officers, and as the best means of knowing them. He who would venture to break through this good custom, however urged by strong necessity, would not only sacrifice a great portion of the respectability of his situation, but that happy connective influence, which generates regard, cements the various links in the service, and not a little tends to regularity and discipline.

"Submitting this most humbly to your Lordships, shall we not be pardoned if we ask, how, in the present hard times, and with all the accumulated expence of live stock at sea, and unavoidable waste of every other article beyond what it would be on shore, with all practicable economy, can this be done, without involving the whole of a Captain's pay for his table, alone, and without forcing him, for the rest of his expenditure, to borrow?

"Among the many increased expences, we might enumerate the rise of servant's wages: and trifling as the articles of postage and stationary once were, they have now swelled to a heavy charge. Stationary has greatly increased in price, while the consumption has been much enlarged; and it is seldom that a Captain, on his arrival from sea, has not an enormous postage to pay for letters that do not individually concern him, and which are written by the wives and parents of sailor's, to solicit tidings of their husbands, or sons, who have been negligent in their correspondence, and from whose negligence the letters are thus frequently addressed to the Captain.

"We might, perhaps, rest our claim upon the well known fact, that very few years ago, there is scarcely an article of life which might not have been obtained for about half the sum that must now be its purchase; for this, without any other corroborative circumstance, reduces the value of our pay from what it once was to a moiety.

"But we trust your Lordships will suffer us to observe, pressing as this circumstance is upon means that were before sufficiently slender, when the Income Tax ten per cent. came, it fell upon a great majority among us, who have not private fortunes, with a force that was almost destructive, and the effects of which could alone be palliated for a period by incurring debts and living upon hope.

"There was a time when this hope was not without foundation; an occasional prize did, in former days, not unfrequently reward the toils of a few fortunate individuals; and although we rejoice at the cause, although we rejoice that naval gallantry, skill, and energy have swept the seas of the foes of Britain, and given security to these realms, yet, even this event, so happy for our country, is to us, who were the instruments of that happiness, an additional cause of pecuniary distress.

"And without presuming to canvass what has been so lately done, we may perhaps be suffered to add, that even when a maritime prize is taken, (as fortuitous an event now as a prize in the lottery) the Captain finds a heavy defalcation from the share which was formerly considered his due, not only for the long and persevering service that brought him to the rank he holds, not only as a necessary means to assist in the support of that rank, but because, in the case, of the detention, loss, and non-condemnation of a vessel, he alone is the responsible individual, while the other ranks of the navy partake of his success, but are exonerated from his misfortunes.

"We also most humbly entreat, that your Lordships will take into consideration the pecuniary insignificance and embarrassment to which we are banished when our services are no longer required; and that an augmentation may be made to our half-pay, proportioned to the period we have served, the rank we respectively bear, and the value of what it was with comparative p[illegible]s of all the articles of life at the time it wa[illegible] first established.

"Should a supposition be possible, after the innumerable proofs of the contrary, that in rendering our retirement more respectable and comfortable than the present half-pay will admit, it might damp that ardour for active service which is essential to the welfare of the state, we beg permission to observe, that we can trace but a very few instances indeed, (if any) in which a Captain or Commander has been less solicitous for professional employment, after the acquisition of fortune, than he was before. It has, we believe, rather proved, that competence has been an additional stimulus to be active in the pursuit of honours; and age or infirmity have alone, in general, checked that perseverance, which is the characteristic of the British Navy, and which the love of our happy country will never fail to support.

"Urged, therefore, by distress, and emboldened by the melancholy prospect of what must eventually be the consequence of debt to a large majority of Naval Captains, who have little or nothing beyond their pay, we humbly entreat that your Lordships will become our mediators with his Majesty, to remove the depressions under which we struggle when retired on half-pay; and that he will be graciously pleased to enable those, while in the active service of their country, by an addition to their full pay, to support the honorable rank they bear; whose pride it is, and whose pride it ever will be, to give glory to the British Flag, or die in the defence of it."

"Admiralty-Office, Jan. 6, 1809.

"Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to signify their direction to you, to acquaint the Captain and Commanders who signed the memorials which you transmitted to me on the 22d of last month, that their Lordships, upon a full examination of the contents of the said memorial consider the prayer therein contained to be wholly inadmissible.

"The pay of the Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Fleet, in common with the pay of all ranks of Officers in his Majesty's Navy, and of the Petty Officers and Seamen, was increased by the King's Order in Council of the 23d of April, 1806, in such proportions as were considered to be just, after the most mature deliberation; and nothing has occurred within the very short period that has since elapsed, to induce their Lordships to think it expedient to recommend a farther increase of pay to the Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Ships.

"I have their Lordships' further commands to acquaint you, that they regret that an application of this nature should have been preferred so recently after his Majesty had extended his gracious bounty to all ranks in the Navy, and that you should have been the channel through which a memorial, so ill-timed and inadmissible, has been transmitted.

I am, &c. W. W. Pole."

The following is the reply of the Captains to Mr. Pole:— "Jan. 10th, 1809.

"Sir,—The undersigned Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Navy, who signed a Memorial for the increase of their pay and emoluments, on the 22d ult. having had laid before them the sentiments of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty thereon, conveyed through you, beg leave with proper respect to their Lordships, both personally and from their office, to express their grief and surprize that their memorial, couched as it was in respectful language, as well as the matter of it undeniable, should be considered wholly inadmissible, and further, that it should be stated to have been preferred so recently after the extension of his Majesty's gracious bounty to all ranks of his Navy, insinuating thereby that it was indecorous.

"They think it right, respectfully to observe, that the '*inadmissibility*' of the memorial is, and can only be in the breast of their Lordships; and that the gracious bounty of his Majesty was in fact putting into one hand what was taken out of the other, by the Income Tax; and that a charge of 5 per cent. was made on their prize-money paid into Greenwich, and ultimately a third of it taken away altogether, without their rank being consulted, except in a very slight degree, since such bounty was extended to them.

"The extraordinary rise in every article from that of the first necessity, to those that may be dispensed with, it is scarcely necessary to advert to; their Lordships and yourself feeling such pressure on their incomes, in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

"The undersigned, however, wish to impress upon their Lordships, and request with your usual ability you will do it, that they have been operated upon by no other than a wish to make known, in a proper and respectful manner, the extent of their pecuniary situation.

"We are, &c."

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JANUARY 27.

It is announced from Figuleras, that on the 12th instant, some remains of the Spanish Insurgents had made their appearence from the villages in the mountains, but they had been driven back with a loss of more than 600 men.

According to letters from Bayonne, of the 17th instant, the bombardment of Saragossa began on the 12th. It is supposed that the town cannot long resist, being inclosed on all sides, and having but a small stock of provisions.

The sale of the wool which has been taken in Spain, began at Bayonne on the 16th.

Every day Spanish prisoners of war are brought in.

The Imperial Guard is expected back from Spain. It is believed that it will arrive here in the course of the following month.

The Duke of Oldenburgh has entered into the Confederacy of the Rhine.

From Franckfort we learn that much artillery has been transported from Germany to Mayence.

Jan. 28.—His Majesty the Emperor and King repaired yesterday to the Opera. His entrance into the hall occasioned a burst of enthusiasm, which expressed itself by the loudest shouts and acclamations of *Vive l' Empereur!*

Some papers affirm that the Emperor of China, and all his family, have embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

Jan. 29.—The measures taken to raise the conscription of 1810, which were adopted the beginning of this month, have already been carried into effect through the whole empire. In every part the young men have manifested the greatest readiness and zeal in entering into the army. There has been no disturbance at the ballot. The conscripts who are summoned to the army, are ready to depart on the first notice; all are animated by the same noble desire to tread in the glorious paths of their predecessors, and by their valour and fidelity render themselves worthy to serve under the command of the greatest General in the world.

It is asserted that the Duke del Infantado, was present in the engagement, in which the Marshal Duke of Belluno (Victor) compelled 12,000 Spaniards to lay down their arms; he was for a considerable time surrounded; however he at last escaped with a small number of his followers.

Considerable reinforcements are joining the army which is besieging Saragossa. The Spanish insurgents having collected almost all the forces which remain with them into the city, and have at the same time stationed them in a fortified camp, but they have already been driven with great loss from their strongest posts.

VALLADOLID,—January 25.

Numerous columns of English prisoners pass daily through this town. The Prince of Neufchatel takes a survey of them from time to time, and has distributed shoes among them. The English Officers and soldiers say, that from the the day of their being overtaken, their retreat has been nothing but a precipitate flight. They have lost their ammunition, baggage, and all their horses. The Commander in Chief, Moore, is killed, and Sir David Baird, dangerously wounded. Four ships which were stopped by by the French fire have been taken. The British army is returned to England, and put to sea during a dreadful storm. General Moore was the best land-officer whom they possessed. They have lost a great number of Colonels, Captains, and Officers, of all ranks.